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COUNTRY LIFE

OFFICES:
20, TAVISTOCK STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C. 2.

VOL. LIX. No. 1520.

Entered as Second-class Matter at the
New York, N.Y., Post Office

[REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER, AND FOR
CANADIAN MAGAZINE POST.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20th, 1926

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"ALBEMARLE HOUSE," 28b, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1

SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS

IN A FAVOURITE AND HEALTHY DISTRICT UNDER AN HOUR FROM TOWN.



CHARMING
MODERN HOUSE,
particularly well planned
and thoroughly up to date.

Three reception,
Nine bedrooms,
Bathroom, etc.

MATURED GARDENS,
with rose and rock garden,
tennis and other lawns,
kitchen garden, orchard and

165 ACRES

of excellent land, the home
of a well-known pedigree
herd; garage, two farm-
houses, and

MAGNIFICENT RANGE OF MODEL BUILDINGS.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14745.)

MAGNIFICENT SURREY ESTATE

UNIQUE IN THE BEAUTY OF ITS SURROUNDINGS.

The handsome Stone-built Mansion occupies a sheltered position in one of the highest parts of the county, is replete with every conceivable comfort and convenience, faces south and enjoys unrivalled panoramic views of the Weald of Sussex, the South Downs and Leith Hill.

FOUR HANDSOME RECEPTION ROOMS.

BILLIARD ROOM.

FOURTEEN BED AND DRESSING ROOMS.

THREE BATHROOMS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

CENTRAL HEATING.

TELEPHONE.

Splendid stabling and garage accommodation, charming old farmhouse, with excellent range of buildings and six capital cottages.

EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL GARDENS,

with many specimen trees, every advantage being taken of the natural contour of the ground. There are terraced lawns protected by stone balustrading, rose and flower gardens, terrace and croquet lawns, and in the sylvan woodlands are endless walks providing magnificent vistas of the surrounding country.

THE ESTATE HAS COST ABOUT £45,000, BUT CAN BE PURCHASED AT
A SACRIFICIAL PRICE.

NEARLY 150 ACRES.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14596.)

NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK BORDERS

IN AN EXCELLENT SPORTING DISTRICT WITHIN EASY REACH OF THE
BROADS AND SEA.



HANDSOME
GEORGIAN HOUSE
standing in a
FINE PARK.

Three reception,
Eight principal bedrooms,
Six secondary bedrooms,
Two bathrooms.

Modern conveniences.

SEVERAL COTTAGES.
THREE FARMS.

IN ALL NEARLY 1,000 ACRES.

With some 300 ACRES of WELL-PLACED WOODLANDS affording EXCELLENT
SHOOTING.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14748.)

HERTFORDSHIRE HILLS

MAGNIFICENT SITUATION 500FT. UP WITH SOUTH ASPECT AND
GOOD VIEWS.

DELIGHTFUL
OLD HOUSE,

with modern conveniences
approached by a carriage
drive with lodge entrance.

FOUR RECEPTION
ROOMS,

THIRTEEN BEDROOMS,
THREE BATHROOMS.

LOVELY
GROUNDS.

STABLING, GARAGE, COTTAGE AND LAUNDRY.

UNDULATING PARK OF 70 ACRES.

Inspected and recommended by Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (13,402.)

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

SALCOMBE, SOUTH DEVON

ONE OF THE MOST ENCHANTING BEAUTY SPOTS OF THE WEST.

Occupying a commanding and unrivalled position near to the ENTRANCE TO SALCOMBE
HARBOUR AND BOLT HEAD, with views of extraordinary beauty of land and sea including
A WONDERFUL PANORAMA OF SALCOMBE ESTUARY.

THE EXCEPTIONALLY CHARMING FREEHOLD PROPERTY, known as

SHARPITOR,

including an attractive STONE-BUILT GABLED RESIDENCE

containing inner and lounge halls, three reception, billiard,
spacious verandah, eleven bed and dressing, two bathrooms,
glazed tower room, excellent domestic offices, attic space for
additional bedrooms.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

CENTRAL HEATING.

TELEPHONE.

A great feature is the DELIGHTFUL TERRACED GROUNDS AND GARDENS,
profusely planted with a unique collection of tropical and sub-tropical plants. Splendid
eucalyptus trees of remarkable growth, palms, dracenas, bamboos, etc., lawns, kitchen
garden; garage for two, TWO COTTAGES, etc.; in all about

FIVE ACRES.

YACHTING.

BOATING.

BATHING.

FISHING.

GOLF.

For SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, by Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above, in
conjunction with Mr. L. H. PAGE, Fore Street, Salcombe during the ensuing season, unless
previously sold by Private Treaty.

SUSSEX

ONE HOUR BY FAST TRAINS FROM TOWN.

THIS HANDSOME
RESIDENCE,

well positioned in a nicely
timbered park of over

50 ACRES.

Three reception rooms,
Seventeen bedrooms,
Two bathrooms,

ELECTRIC LIGHT, ETC.,
CAPITAL STABLING
AND GARAGE AND
TWO COTTAGES.



FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (11,334.)

BETWEEN EXETER AND TAUNTON.

'Midst delightful country
and within easy reach of Exeter and the sea.

FOR SALE,

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE,

approached by two carriage drives with two lodges through
a beautifully timbered

SMALL DEER PARK.

Entrance and inner halls, four reception rooms, billiard
room, ten principal bedrooms, three bathrooms, five ser-
vants' bedrooms, etc.; electric light.

PARTICULARLY CHARMING GROUNDS,
walled kitchen garden, orchard, woodland walks, excellent
home farm, etc.

32 OR 134 ACRES.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14,698.)

FOR SALE AS A GOING CONCERN.

GENTLEMAN'S HOUSE WITH FARM OF
200 ACRES.

30 MILES FROM LONDON (WEST).

TO BE SOLD WITH POSSESSION, an exceptional
Property comprising about 200 ACRES of highly farmed
land (principally grass).

CHARMINGLY SITUATED RESIDENCE

of eight bedrooms, together with a MAGNIFICENT SET OF
MODEL BUILDINGS, probably unsurpassed in the Home
Counties, four cottages.

At present the owner maintains a large herd of dairy cows
and the milk is retailed locally, representing a valuable
goodwill.

The Property is also ideally adapted for the purposes of pedigree
stock.

Would be Sold, if desired, at a price to include goodwill,
tenant's right, live and dead stock.

SOLE AGENTS, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above.
(A 204.)

GLOS. AND OXON BORDERS.

Delightfully situated on high ground and well placed for
hunting.

COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE.

In first-rate order having recently been redecorated.
Electric light. Water by gravitation.

Three reception, eleven bedrooms, bathroom.

AMPLE FARMBUILDINGS. THREE COTTAGES.

Stabling of six boxes, harness room, garage, etc.

Charming but inexpensive gardens and well-watered pasture-
land, extending in all to nearly

100 ACRES.

The whole is at present in hand, but has recently been let
at about £450 PER ANNUM.

FOR SALE, WITH POSSESSION.

PRICE £5,500.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14,728.)

OSBORN & MERCER, "ALBEMARLE HOUSE," 28b, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.

Telephone: Regent 7500.

Telegrams:
"Selanlet, Piccy, London."

HAMPTON & SONS

(For continuation of advertisements see page vi.)

Branches: Wimbleton
'Phone 80
Hampstead
'Phone 2727

ISLE OF WIGHT

GOLF, HUNTING AND BOATING ALL AT HAND.
The stone-built and enviably placed Freehold MARINE RESIDENCE, known as
"WINTERBOURNE."

BONCHURCH, NEAR VENTNOR.

Beautiful and sheltered position. Southern aspect. Glorious sea view.
Approached by drive and containing entrance hall, double drawing room,
dining room and study, eleven bedrooms, dressing room, three bathrooms, and
compact domestic offices.

Electric light, gas and water. Main drainage. Central heating.

Garage. Cottage. Glasshouses.
Exquisite pleasure grounds and kitchen garden, etc.; in all about TWO ACRES.
With vacant possession.

HAMPTON & SONS will offer the above by AUCTION, in conjunction
with SIR FRANCIS PITTIS & SON, at the St. James' Estate Rooms, 20, St.
James' Square, S.W. 1, on Tuesday, March 23rd, at 2.30 p.m. (unless Previously
Sold).—Solicitors, Messrs. LINKLATER & PAINE, 2, Bond Court, Walbrook,
E.C. 4. Particulars from the Auctioneers, SIR FRANCIS PITTIS & SON, Ventnor
and Newport, I.O.W., and
HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1.



IN AN EXCELLENT SOCIAL AND SHOOTING DISTRICT

NEAR COLCHESTER

FOR SALE AT A VERY MODERATE PRICE.

VERY SUBSTANTIAL AND ATTRACTIVE BRICK AND STONE MODERN
COUNTRY HOUSE with
JACOBAN CHARACTERISTICS.

Charmingly set in its own grounds in eminently rural surroundings. Contains
reception hall and four public rooms, very convenient and complete offices, ten to
twelve bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms.

ALL MAIN SERVICES CONNECTED.

Stabling and garage. Farmery. Cottage can be arranged.
Very fine lawns, orchard, walled kitchen garden, timbered grounds and paddocks,
Gravel soil. Southerly aspect. Small upkeep.

£5,000 WITH SEVEN ACRES.

£6,000 WITH ELEVEN ACRES.

Very specially recommended from personal knowledge.
HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (M 34,292.)



BETWEEN OXSHOTT AND ASHTEAD

One mile from station and on rising ground, adjoining a well-timbered Surrey common.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, splendidly constructed and fitted modern
RESIDENCE in irreproachable order throughout, approached by an avenue
carriage drive with double lodge at entrance, and finely placed in park-like grass-
lands, etc., of about SEVENTEEN ACRES.

Lounge hall, three reception and billiard rooms, fourteen bedrooms, three bath-
rooms, servants' hall.

Electric light. Gas. Company's water.

Stabling. Garage. Farmery.

SHADY GROUNDS of a most charming character, tennis lawn, Dutch
garden, kitchen garden, etc. Convenient for golf.—Inspected and strongly
recommended by the Agents,
HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (S 34,798.)



HERTS, LETCHWORTH

Midway between old market town of HITCHIN and LETCHWORTH, 320ft. up:
enjoying magnificent prospect over surrounding country.

"BRIAR PATCH."

ARTISTIC THATCHED LEASEHOLD RESIDENCE, containing
on two floors only, nine bedrooms, two bathrooms, two or three reception
rooms, offices.

Leaded casements, tiled window sills, ledged doors, central heating,
independent domestic hot water supply, Company's gas, water
and electric light, telephone.

Inexpensive gardens, orchard and wooded dell; in all over FIVE ACRES.

With vacant possession.

To be SOLD by AUCTION, at the St. James' Estate Rooms, 20, St. James'
Square, S.W. 1, on Tuesday, March 23rd, at 2.30 p.m. (unless Previously Sold).—
Solicitors, Messrs. FLOWER & NUSSEY, "Mowbray House," Norfolk Street, Strand,
W.C. 2. Particulars from the Auctioneers,
HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1.



HERTFORDSHIRE

Under an hour's rail of the City with excellent service and about 220ft. above sea level.

TO BE SOLD, a substantial BRICK-BUILT RESIDENCE, recently the
subject of a large expenditure, and containing eight bedrooms, three bath-
rooms, four reception rooms, servants' hall, etc.

CENTRAL HEATING. COMPANY'S ELECTRIC LIGHT. GAS.
WATER. TELEPHONE. MAIN DRAINAGE.

Most attractive grounds, tennis lawn, valuable fruit trees and paddock. Very
superior cottage, first-rate stabling and garage. In all nearly FOUR ACRES.

CAPITAL HUNTING CENTRE FOR CITY MAN.

Personally inspected and recommended by the Agents,
HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (R 833.)



ASHDOWN FOREST

450FT. UP. FOR SALE,

A SUSSEX FARMHOUSE,

facing south and commanding fine views.

Dining room 26ft. by 15ft., drawing room 24ft. by 18ft., smoking room, five beds
bath (h. and c.).

GARAGE. TWO COTTAGES.

Tennis and other lawns, rockery, orchard, etc.; in all about

33 ACRES.

WOULD BE SOLD WITH LESS LAND.

Apply,
HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (C 39,050.)

Offices: 20, ST. JAMES' SQUARE, S.W. 1.

Telephone:
Mayfair 4846 (2 lines).
Telegrams:
Giddys, Wesdo, London."

GIDDY & GIDDY

LONDON. WINCHESTER.

Telephone:
Winchester 394.

GRAFTON HUNT

CLOSE TO VILLAGE AND CHURCH.

THREE-AND-A-HALF MILES STATION.



RESIDENTIAL AND
SPORTING PROPERTY.

TO BE SOLD, THIS
DELIGHTFUL FARM
RESIDENCE, containing ten bed-
rooms, two bathrooms, four recep-
tion rooms, etc.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.
GOOD WATER SUPPLY.

AMPLE FARMBUILDINGS.
THREE COTTAGES.

320 ACRES excellent pasture, 44
ACRES arable; in all

365 ACRES.

Inspected and recommended by
the Sole Agents, GIDDY & GIDDY,
39A, Maddox Street, W.1, and
Winchester.



IN BALCOMBE FOREST, SUSSEX

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL SPOTS IN THE COUNTY, HIGH UP, ON
SANDY SOIL.

TO BE SOLD,

THIS DELIGHTFUL MODERN RESIDENCE, in perfect order, con-
taining lounge hall, three reception rooms, seven bedrooms (some with lavatory
basins), two bathrooms, servants' hall, and offices; garage.

TELEPHONE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, MAIN WATER, CENTRAL HEATING.

Charming gardens of nearly FIVE ACRES, with tennis lawn, kitchen garden, wild
wooded garden, etc.

Agents, GIDDY & GIDDY, 39A, Maddox Street, W.1.



NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK BORDERS

TO BE SOLD, singularly attractive RESIDENTIAL ESTATE of 350 ACRES,
with this picturesque COUNTRY HOUSE, occupying a delightful situation on
gravel soil, with south aspect. Contains lounge hall, four reception, fourteen bed,
two dressing and three bathrooms; electric light, telephone; garages, stabling, cot-
tages, etc.; pleasure grounds of great beauty, well-timbered pasture, and some
arable land. Good shooting over the estate.—Agents, GIDDY & GIDDY, 39A, Maddox
Street, W.1.

'Phones:
Gros. 1267 (3 lines).
Telegrams:
"Audconsan,
Audley, London."

CONSTABLE & MAUDE

HEAD OFFICE: 2, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1

Branches:
CASTLE STREET, SHREWSBURY.
THE QUADRANT, HENDON.
THE SQUARE, STOW-ON-THE-WOLD.



HANTS AND DORSET BORDERS

BETWEEN THE NEW FOREST AND SALISBURY DOWNS.
Beautifully situated on rising ground in the delightful country on the outskirts of the picturesque
old town of Fordingbridge, about five minutes from the station.

CHARMING MINIATURE ESTATE, known as
"PACKHAM," FORDINGBRIDGE.

approached by a carriage drive, and containing hall, four reception rooms, ten principal bed and dressing
rooms, two bathrooms, four secondary bedrooms, complete domestic offices; gravel soil, excellent water
supply, modern drainage; cottage, garage with chauffeur's rooms, stabling, capital farmbuildings.
BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED AND WELL-MATURED GARDENS AND PARK-LIKE GROUNDS
intersected by a running stream, and including tennis and pleasure lawns, shrubberies, good kitchen
garden, orchard and excellent enclosures of park-like pastureland; in all about

53 ACRES.

GOLF.

HUNTING.

FISHING.

MESSRS. CONSTABLE & MAUDE have been instructed to offer the above-mentioned
Property to Auction as a whole or in five lots, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria
Street, E.C.4, on Wednesday, March 24th, 1926, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold by Private Treaty).
Illustrated particulars and conditions of Sale may be obtained from the Solicitors, Messrs. CAPRON
and Co., Savile Place, Conduit Street, W.1, or from the Auctioneers at their offices, 2, Mount Street,
Grosvenor Square, W.1. Telegrams: Audconsan, Audley, London. Telephone: Grosvenor 1267
(3 lines). Branches: Shrewsbury; Stow-on-the-Wold; Hendon.

ADJOINING WINDSOR GREAT PARK

EASY REACH SUNNINGDALE GOLF LINKS.

Trains to Waterloo in 40 minutes.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSE.

In a delightful situation, on high ground, approached by drive, with uninterrupted
views, comprising eleven bedrooms, two dressing rooms, bathroom, four reception
rooms and capital domestic offices.

MAIN GAS AND WATER.

TELEPHONE.

Stabling for four, chauffeur's flat, garage for four, lodge, small farmery, etc.

LOVELY AND WELL-MATURED GROUNDS

of great beauty, walled kitchen garden with ample glasshouses, etc., with valuable
meadows; in all

SIXTEEN ACRES.

Full details of Sole Agents, Messrs. CONSTABLE & MAUDE, 2, Mount Street, W.1.

OCCUPYING A BEAUTIFUL POSITION IN THE HEART OF THE

NEW FOREST

MOST ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE.

with four reception, billiard room, fourteen bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms
and excellent offices.

TELEPHONE.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

CENTRAL HEATING.

EXCELLENT WATER SUPPLY.

MODERN DRAINAGE.

CONSTANT HOT WATER.

GRAVEL SOIL.

Three cottages, stabling, garage for two cars and farmbuildings.

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS.

ABOUT SIXTEEN ACRES.

Good hunting district.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE.

Golf course adjoins.

Apply CONSTABLE & MAUDE, as above.

CONSTABLE & MAUDE, 2, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE

LAND AND
ESTATE AGENTS,

Telephone 21

ESTABLISHED 1812.

GUDGEON & SONS

WINCHESTER

AUCTIONEERS
AND VALUERS.

Telegrams: "Gudgeons."

WINCHESTER.



FOR SALE, FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY of considerable charm; long carriage drive, southern aspect; lounge hall, three reception rooms, twelve bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, servants' hall and ample offices; telephone; central heating, electric light, Company's water; stabling, garage, two cottages; well-timbered grounds of about **THREE ACRES**.—Apply GUDGEON & SONS, Estate Agents, Winchester.

HAMPSHIRE.



FOR SALE, QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE, standing in its own grounds of about **TEN ACRES**. Four reception rooms, eleven bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, complete domestic offices with servants' hall, radiators, Company's water and gas; stabling, garage, excellent cottage; old-world grounds with two tennis courts, etc.—Apply GUDGEON & SONS, Estate Agents, Winchester.

HAMPSHIRE VILLAGE.



FOR SALE, an EARLY GEORGIAN RESIDENCE equipped with all up-to-date conveniences; three reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, complete domestic offices with servants' hall; electric light, central heating, Company's water; garage, stabling and cottage; well-timbered grounds and pastureland of about **TEN-AND-A-HALF ACRES**.—Apply GUDGEON & SONS, Estate Agents, Winchester.

HANKINSON & SON

LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, BOURNEMOUTH.

Tel.: 1307.



IN BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS ON
THE SOUTHERN BORDERS OF THE
NEW FOREST

A CHARMING ESTATE OF NINETEEN
ACRES,

with substantially built Residence, having

A VERY FINE SUITE OF RECEPTION ROOMS,
billiard room, eight principal and six secondary bed-
rooms, three bathrooms, good offices.

Garage. Stabling. Cottage. Dairy, etc.

ALL CONVENIENCES.

CENTRAL HEATING, ELECTRIC LIGHT, GOOD
WATER SUPPLY.

The grounds and paddocks are a feature of the Property.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

FREEHOLD, £10,000, OR OFFER.



MESSRS. PERKS & LANNING

LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS,

37, Clarges Street, Piccadilly, W.1, and 32, High Street, Watford.

'Phone :
Grosvenor 3326.
Established 1886.'Phone :
Watford
687 and 688.

HERTS (40 minutes from the City).—To LET, Unfurnished or Furnished, this delightful old-world RESIDENCE, in rural situation, close to station; nine bed, bath, three reception rooms; stabling, garage, cottages; well-timbered grounds and pastureland, about ten acres.—Inspected and recommended.

TROUT FISHING.

HERTS (30 minutes City).—Ten bed, bath, three reception rooms; garage and outbuildings; four-and-a-quarter acres.—Price and all details of the Agents.

HERTS (borders).—Gentleman's FARM; four bed, bath, three reception rooms; stabling and outbuildings; tennis court; 32 acres grass. Price £2,500.

LEAMINGTON DISTRICT (one-and-a-half miles station).—To be SOLD, a charming old-world half timbered FARMHOUSE, which has not been in the market for over 50 years; eight good rooms, and dairy; splendid views, with about 20 ACRES.—Sole Agents.

SUSSEX.—Old MILL HOUSE, and trout fishing, together with 30 ACRES, for SALE; wonderful charming position.

CONSTABLE'S COUNTRY.—To be SOLD, charming XVth century RESIDENCE, full old panelling; eight bed and dressing; charming grounds; shooting if required.

Several old FARMHOUSES for SALE, suitable for conversion; full of old oak, etc.



FISHING BOTH BANKS OF RIVER and Shooting, together with above charming HOUSE, part dating back to XIIIth century. The estate extends to 950 ACRES. Nine bed, bath, three reception; stabling.

The property will be LET at a very low rental, or would be SOLD, and is situated in a favourite S.W. county. (7145.)

C. J. HOLE & SONS

ESTATE AGENTS, BRISTOL.
Telephone : 6524 (3 lines).

NEAR BATH.

In elevated position with charming views over the Avon Valley.

ATTRACTIVE CREEPER-CLAD STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE, standing in nicely arranged grounds of **THREE ACRES** with many fine trees, tennis lawn; garage, chauffeur's cottage; lounge, four reception, eight bedrooms, two bathrooms, domestic offices; telephone, MODERN DRAINAGE, CO.'S GAS AND WATER, CENTRAL HEATING. Fishing, golf two miles, hunting.

PRICE £3,300, FREEHOLD.

Inspection invited.

HIGH UP IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Easy reach of Cheltenham, Gloucester and Cirencester; half-a-mile from a town and station, trains London two-and-a-quarter hours.

EXCEPTIONALLY WELL-APPOINTED RESIDENCE with fine views; hall, three reception, nine bedrooms, bathrooms, domestic offices; stabling, double garage; beautifully timbered grounds, tennis and badminton lawns; MAIN DRAINAGE, CO.'S GAS AND WATER, TELEPHONE.

Hunting. Fishing. Golf.

£2,000. ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRES. FREEHOLD. Many others not advertised.—HOLE & SONS.

BERRYMAN & GILKES

2, HANS ROAD, BROMPTON ROAD, S.W.3.
Telephones : Sloane 2141, 2142.

WINCHESTER (drive off).—Charming OLD-WORLD MANOR of historical interest, at one time a hunting lodge of King George III., thoroughly modernised and equipped, containing panelled drawing and dining rooms, charming hall and open fireplace, library, Queen Anne staircase, eleven bedrooms, two bathrooms en suite and usual offices. ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING, independent HOT WATER. Garage. Very fine lawns, garden and two paddocks; in all **TWELVE ACRES**. RENT £180 PER ANNUM. Lease, fixtures, etc., at moderate figure, or would be LET, Furnished, if desired.

MESSRS. BUCKLAND & SONS

4, BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, W.C.1,
And at WINDSOR and SLOUGH.
LAND AGENTS, SURVEYORS and AUCTIONEERS
Tel. Museum 472.

TO BE SOLD WITH POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

BUCKS-BURNHAM BEECHES DISTRICT (delightful country, close to two golf courses).—A most attractive old-fashioned RESIDENCE, containing lounge hall, two reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, etc.; Co.'s electric light and water; grounds of **ONE ACRE**; two garages, also seven-roomed cottage.

PRICE £4,250. (2519.)

MAIDENHEAD.—Desirable Freehold RESIDENCE, occupying charming position; large hall, three reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, bathroom; Co.'s electric light, gas and water; pleasant lawn and gardens; excellent stabling and double garage.

PRICE £3,000. (2562.)

ASCOT.—Small old-fashioned COUNTRY HOUSE: lounge hall, three reception rooms, five bedrooms, bathroom, etc.; Co.'s gas and water, electric light available; garage; and grounds of about **ONE-AND-A-QUARTER ACRES**.

PRICE £1,800. (453.)

Telephone:
Gr. Venor 1400 (2 lines).

CURTIS & HENSON

LONDON.

Telegrams:
"Submit, London."

BETWEEN SEVENOAKS AND PENSURST.

35 MINUTES' RAIL.

TWO MILES FROM THE NEW GOLF COURSE AT KNOLE, ONE-AND-A-QUARTER MILES FROM MAIN LINE STATION.



"OAKHURST," HILDENBOROUGH.

A DELIGHTFULLY TIMBERED MINIATURE ESTATE OF 50 ACRES, with picturesque Residence, in excellent order, occupying a delightful situation 300FT. ABOVE SEA, with wide views. The approach is by a carriage drive with lodge at entrance, and the accommodation includes panelled lounge, three reception, billiard, eleven bed, two bathrooms, etc.; ELECTRIC LIGHT throughout, HEATING, TELEPHONE, CO.'S WATER, MODERN DRAINAGE; garage, small home farm; matured well-timbered garden, two tennis courts, rose garden, walled kitchen garden, park, pasture and woods. Price reduced to £7,500. Confidently recommended as THE CHEAPEST PROPERTY IN THE MARKET.



A glimpse in the woods.
IF NOT SOLD PRIVATELY WILL BE OFFERED
BY AUCTION BY CURTIS & HENSON, 5, MOUNT
STREET, W. 1.

ASCOT AND WOKINGHAM

NEAR FIRST-CLASS GOLF.

EXCEPTIONALLY FINE PROPERTY OF ABOUT 60 ACRES.

IMPOSING GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, occupying fine position 300ft. up on gravel soil with extensive views. Long winding carriage drive with lodge. LOUNGE HALL, FOUR RECEPTION, TWELVE BED, DRESSING AND BATHROOMS; Co.'s water, modern drainage; garage and stabling for hunters, picturesque cottage, home farm and buildings; beautiful old matured pleasure grounds, lake with stream, walled kitchen garden, lawns for tennis and croquet; gardener's cottage, range of glasshouses; fine collection of well-grown timber, grass, arable and woodland. PRICE ONLY £7,000 (or with less land).—CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.



SURREY HILLS (45 MINUTES' RAIL)

ON SOUTHERN SLOPE OF THE HOG'S BACK. MAGNIFICENT VIEWS. SPLENDID GOLF.

EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE, built of Bargate stone of unique and old-world appearance, occupying grand situation nearly 500ft. above sea level, facing south; carriage drive with lodge; LOUNGE HALL with BILLIARD TABLE, THREE RECEPTION ROOMS, TWELVE BEDROOMS, THREE BATHROOMS; ELECTRIC LIGHT, TELEPHONE, CO.'S WATER; garage for three cars; charming pleasure grounds, tennis and croquet lawns, fine terrace facing south, fruit and kitchen gardens, beautifully wooded copse and dell; in all ABOUT TWELVE ACRES. FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED.—CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.

THREE MILES FROM WALTON HEATH

DELIGHTFUL OLD GEORGIAN RESIDENCE,

covered with magnolia and wistaria and containing many old-world characteristics, including plaster ceilings, carved mantels, panelling, etc. Approached by long carriage drive with lodges. Unique situation commanding lovely views.

BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS AND PARK.
LOUNGE HALL 24ft. by 17ft. FIFTEEN BEDROOMS.
DRAWING ROOM 20ft. by 20ft. FOUR BATHROOMS.
BILLIARD ROOM 31ft. by 27ft. DAY AND NIGHT NURSERIES.
DINING ROOM. VERY COMPLETE OFFICES.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE.
MODERN DRAINAGE. CO.'S WATER. Two garages. Model farmbuildings.

OLD-ESTABLISHED PLEASURE GROUNDS shaded by trees of great age, terrace, two tennis courts, magnificent old cedars, sunk rose garden, walled kitchen garden, TWO BEAUTIFUL LAKES extending to about four acres with islands, well-timbered undulating park; in all about 56 ACRES.

EXCELLENT GOLF. MODERATE PRICE.—CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.

ASHDOWN FOREST

NEAR EAST GRINSTEAD AND FOREST ROW.

LOVELY OLD XVIIth CENTURY RESIDENCE, black and white half-timbering, Horsham stone roof, original open fireplaces, oak panelling and many quaint characteristics. 300FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL. DELIGHTFUL VIEWS. Lounge hall, two reception, eight bedrooms, two bathrooms, etc. ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE.

Garage. WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE. COTTAGE. Numerous outbuildings. MATURED PLEASURE GROUNDS, WALLED FRUIT AND KITCHEN GARDEN (a feature), tennis court, orchard, meadow, range of glass, pasture and woodland; in all about 20 ACRES. PRICE £5,500, or with less land if desired. EXCELLENT GOLF.—CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

HERTFORDSHIRE HILLS

EXCELLENT GOLF. LONDON FIFTEEN MILES. MAIN LINE STATION. EXCEPTIONAL RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.—IMPOSING RESIDENCE, occupying a lovely position 350FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL; extensive views and long drive with lodge. FOUR RECEPTION, FIFTEEN BEDROOMS, FIVE BATHROOMS; ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING, TELEPHONE, CO.'S WATER, MODERN DRAINAGE; stabling and garages, model home farm for pedigree herd, bailiff's house, four cottages, etc.; tastefully laid-out grounds, terraces, tennis lawn, two hard courts, rookery sloping to lake, kitchen garden (walled), woodland, and finely timbered park; 120 ACRES. FOR SALE; would LET, FURNISHED. CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

WEST SUSSEX

Within easy reach of Pulborough, Horsham, Midhurst and Petworth.

A REMARKABLY FINE REPLICA OF AN OLD ELIZABETHAN HOUSE, erected by a well-known architect,

WITH MANY QUAIN FEATURES, HORSHAM SLAB STONE ROOF, TALL CHIMNEYS, MASSIVE OAK BEAMS AND PANELLING, ANTIQUE FIRE BACKS, ETC. IT CONTAINS LOUNGE HALL, THREE RECEPTION, TWELVE BEDROOMS, TWO BATHROOMS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING, EXCELLENT WATER SUPPLY. GARAGE AND STABLING.

WELL-EQUIPPED HOME FARM, fine old courtyard, three cottages. Lovely old-world gardens, herbaceous and paved walks, lawns, rose garden, sunk garden, kitchen and fruit gardens, woodland and rich feeding grassland; in all about 100 ACRES.

HUNTING, SHOOTING, GOLF. PRICE REDUCED.

Strongly recommended by CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.



Telephone Nos.
Grosvenor 1553 (3 lines).

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

25, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1.

And at
Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
West Halkin St., Belgrave Sq.,
45, Parliament St.,
Westminster, S.W.

GRAND POSITION. MAGNIFICENT VIEWS.



BERKS AND HANTS BORDERS.—Approached by drive, this exceptionally well-fitted and appointed RESIDENCE contains lounge hall, three reception, three bath, fifteen bed and dressing rooms and capital domestic offices.

Stabling, garage, men's rooms, three cottages. Electric light, central heating, constant hot water, telephone. South aspect. Gravel sub-soil. Charming gardens and grounds and well-timbered pastureland; in all about

24 ACRES.

FOR SALE.

Full details from the Agents, GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (A 4261.)

A GENUINE BARGAIN.

WORCS. AND GLOS. BORDERS.

High up, near village, two miles from town and station.

THE RESIDENCE in excellent order throughout, contains three reception, bath, eleven bedrooms and good offices; electric light, excellent water supply; stabling for six, garage, three cottages, farmbuildings; very valuable pastureland; in all about 100 ACRES. Hunting, shooting, fishing, all available. **FOR SALE.**—Inspected and confidently recommended by the Agents, GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (7803.)

Wonderfully situated.

Views of unricalled beauty.

OXSHOTT.—The RESIDENCE contains lounge, billiards and three reception, three bath, twelve bed and dressing rooms with complete offices; main electric light, gas and water, central heating, telephone; charming pleasure grounds, model farmery, cottages and park-like meadows, altogether about

60 ACRES.

FOR SALE.—Full details, Sole Agents, GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (1736)

CAPITAL SHOOTING.
TWO-AND-A-HALF MILES TROUT FISHING.

SHROPSHIRE.

Exceptionally fine RESIDENTIAL SPORTING ESTATE, comprising a beautifully appointed stone-built Residence, surrounded by

WELL-TIMBERED PARK

and containing suite of reception and about 20 principal bedrooms, with ample domestic quarters.

HOME AND SEVERAL OTHER FARMS, numerous small holdings and cottages, all well let mostly to long-standing tenants. The total area is nearly

2,000 ACRES.

FOR SALE.

Inspected and thoroughly recommended by the Agents, GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (7933.)

XVTH CENTURY STONE-BUILT AND TILED MANOR HOUSE.

SALOP AND HEREFORD BORDERS.—Surrounded by picturesque scenery and approached by long drive, the RESIDENCE contains many interesting features, including

Old oak panelling, beams, rafters and polished floors.

Three reception, three bath, ten bed and dressing rooms with usual offices; exceptionally well-arranged farmbuildings in centre of Estate, which comprises

175 ACRES

of rich well-watered pastureland, suitable for

PEDIGREE STOCK OR DAIRY FARM.

FOR SALE.

Inspected and confidently recommended by the Agents, GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (7934.)

SALE URGENT. PRICE REDUCED.

NEAR COUNTY TOWN WITH EXCELLENT SCHOOL.

DEVON.—Well appointed up-to-date RESIDENCE, with four reception, two bath, and ten bedrooms ON TWO FLOORS ONLY.

Electric light, gas, central heating, constant hot water.

High up, lovely views, south aspect; stabling, farmhouse, three cottages; 33 ACRES. **FOR SALE.**

Confidently recommended by GEO. TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (A 7123.)

One of the Lesser Country Houses described in COUNTRY LIFE.

UNIQUE XVTH CENTURY OAK-TIMBERED RESIDENCE



This perfect example of the period, carefully restored, added to, and modernised, contains lounge hall, three reception, bath, seven bedrooms, etc. THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS, developed with exquisite taste and skill, are about

SEVEN ACRES.

High up, south aspect; picturesque views over a wide area.

ALTOGETHER A FASCINATING PROPERTY UPON WHICH LARGE SUMS OF MONEY HAVE BEEN EXPENDED.

Within daily reach of Town and easy motoring distance of the Royal Ashdown Forest Golf Links.

FOR SALE.

Apply GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (A 2150.)

WEST SUSSEX.

WELL-EQUIPPED RESIDENCE, in excellent order, containing three reception, two bath, nine bedrooms, etc.; situated practically in centre of estate of over

200 ACRES.

Stabling, garage, cottage, exceptionally good buildings. Unique opportunity for gentleman farmer.

FOR SALE.—Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents, GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1 (C 2733.)

BRISTOL:
5, CLARE STREET.

HUGHES & NORTON

LIMITED

LONDON:
5, PALL MALL, S.W.1.

ABOUT TWO HOURS FROM PADDINGTON.

IN THE BEAUTIFUL BEAUFORT AND BERKELEY COUNTRY

HUNTING FIVE DAYS A WEEK.



THIS WELL-PLANNED MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE, occupying a choice elevated position amidst delightful surroundings, approached by a handsome elm drive, and comprising THREE FINE RECEPTION ROOMS, MODERN DOMESTIC OFFICES, SIX PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS, EIGHT SECONDARY BEDROOMS.

Courtyard around which are ranged seven loose boxes, harness rooms, etc. LARGE GARAGE; groom's cottage, etc.; also useful and extensive farmbuildings.

FOR SALE, WITH WELL-STOCKED GARDENS, LAWNS AND WELL-TIMBERED PARK; amounting in all to

34 ACRES.

AT THE LOW PRICE OF £7,000.

Electric light.

Central heating.



ROGERS, CHAPMAN & THOMAS

AUCTIONEERS, ESTATE, AND LAND AGENTS,
37, BRUTON STREET, W.1. 'Phone: May. 2454 (2 lines).
Also Westminster, Kensington, and Westgate-on-Sea, Kent.

WOKING.

About fifteen minutes from station, shops, etc.



GENUINE OLD FARMHOUSE RESIDENCE, full of delightful old oak beams and open fireplaces; six bedrooms, bathroom, three reception rooms; electric light, Co.'s water, main drainage; cottage with garage; well laid-out garden. **FREEHOLD, £4,500.**—Inspected and strongly recommended by the **SOLE AGENTS**, as above.

MESRS. CRONK

ESTATE AGENTS AND SURVEYORS,
KENT HOUSE, 12, KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S,
S.W.1, and SEVENOAKS, KENT.
Established 1845. Telephones. 1195 Regent; 4 Sevenoaks.

SEVENOAKS.—An opportunity occurs to acquire a gentleman's COUNTRY RESIDENCE, situate on the fringe of a park, only two-and-a-half miles from Sevenoaks Station and within ten minutes' walk of two golf courses. The accommodation includes eight bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, large drawing room, oak-panelled dining room, smoking room. The complete domestic offices include a servants' hall; Company's water and gas, central heating; garage; tennis court and orchard; in all about four acres. Lease has sixteen years unexpired. Rent £222 per annum. Premium required.—(10,113). Messrs. CRONK, as above.

A COMPACT COUNTRY PROPERTY, near SEVENOAKS, one mile from golf, and containing five bedrooms, bathroom and three £3,000. reception rooms with complete domestic offices, all on two floors. Company's water, electric light, perfect sanitation; garage for three cars; tennis lawn, orchard, paddock; total area about five acres. Vacant possession. (9992).—Messrs. CRONK, as above.

KENT (between Maidstone and Tonbridge).—To be SOLD, a charming old-world HOUSE, with delightful gardens and paddocks, etc.; containing in all about ten acres. The attractive Residence contains seven bed and dressing rooms, three reception, usual offices; good garage and gardener's cottage.—Messrs. CRONK, as above. (10,112.)

GEERING & COLYER

AUCTIONEERS, LAND AGENTS AND VALUERS,
ASHFORD, KENT; RYE, SUSSEX;
HAWKHURST, KENT; AND 2, KING STREET, S.W.1

KENT.

Between Cranbrook and Tenterden; delightfully situated. "MOCK BEGGAR," BIDDENDEN.



THE ABOVE OLD-WORLD KENTISH COTTAGE RESIDENCE, full of old oak; four bed, bath, two attics, two or three reception; electric light, central heating; garage and other buildings; nice gardens, orchard and productive meadowland, nearly 9 or 31½ acres. Possession, **AUCTION**, at Ashford, February 23rd, or Privately.—GEERING & COLYER, as above.

Telegrams:

"Wood, Agents (Audley),
London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

6, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

Telephone:

Grosvenor 2130
" 2131

BY DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE A. W. COZENS-HARDY, ESQ.

CLEY-NEXT-THE-SEA, NORFOLK

(Four miles from Holt town and station, ten miles from Wells.)

WONDERFUL WILDFOWLING MARSHES, COMPRISING ABOUT 430 ACRES UNIQUE PRIVATE MARSHES, Saltings, reed beds, and some arable land running down to the sea, forming well-known day feeding marshes for the district. Situated about four miles from Holt town and station, ten miles from Wells, and lying on the coast.

BETWEEN WELLS AND CROMER, THREE MILES FROM BLAKENEY POINT.

DUCK, TEAL, WIDGEON, POCHARD, SHOVELLER, PINTAIL, GADWELL, SNIPES, SCAUP, TUFTED DUCK, GOLDEN EYE, GEESE AND SWANS CAN BE SEEN IN ABUNDANCE.

ALSO HIGH-LYING BUILDING SITE FOR ERECTION OF SHOOTING BOX.

Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD & CO. WILL OFFER BY AUCTION, IN LOTS, ON SATURDAY, MARCH 6th, 1926, AT THE ROYAL HOTEL, NORWICH, AT 2 P.M. (UNLESS PREVIOUSLY SOLD).

Solicitors, Messrs. COZENS-HARDY & JEWSON, Norwich; Land Agents, Messrs. FRANCIS HORNOR & SON, Norwich; Auctioneers' Offices, 6, Mount Street, London, W. 1.



SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS

THIS DELIGHTFUL TUDOR RESIDENCE, situated about

ONE HOUR FROM TOWN,

having black and white half-timbered walls and black oak panelling, all in excellent preservation.

Contains lounge hall, staircase hall, three reception rooms, thirteen bedrooms, bathroom, etc., convenient offices.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CONSTANT HOT WATER.

STABLING. LODGE. COTTAGES. FARMERY,

CHARMING OLD-WORLD GROUNDS.

TO BE SOLD WITH

100 ACRES OR NEARLY 400 ACRES.

ALL IN HAND, AT REASONABLE PRICE.

Inspected and recommended by the Agents, Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount Street, London, W. 1. (20,511.)

SUNNINGDALE AND ST. GEORGE'S HILL GOLF LINKS

(EQUI-DISTANT.)

45 minutes from London by an excellent service of trains, and standing on sand and gravel soil in the midst of most delightful park like surroundings, richly timbered by forest trees of great beauty.

WELL-PLANNED GEORGIAN HOUSE: 20 bed and dressing, seven bathrooms, lounge hall, billiard, five reception rooms, etc.; electric light, modern drainage, central heating, telephone. Entrance lodge, good stabling and garage, farmbuildings, three cottages, chauffeur's flat.

Delightful old-world gardens and grounds with spreading lawns, formal yew hedges, grass and hard tennis courts, squash racquet court, and lake of about FOUR ACRES: water garden, lily pool, rustic boat-house, kitchen and fruit gardens; about

75 ACRES.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Further particulars of the Agents, JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 6, Mount Street, W. 1. (20,140.)



PRICE £8,500 WITH 31 ACRES.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

23 MILES FROM LONDON. BURNHAM AND STOKE POGES GOLF LINKS.

Telephone, electric light, Company's water, central heating; gravel soil.

TUDOR RESIDENCE WITH 31 ACRES OR 61 ACRES.

Probably mainly built about A.D. 1600. Contains banqueting hall, billiard room, drawing room, library, dining room, ante room, etc., sixteen bed and dressing rooms, four bathrooms; largely panelled in old oak, with Grinling Gibbons period carvings and overmantels.

Stabling, garage, farmery, gardener's house, three cottages.

FAMOUS OLD-WORLD GARDENS OF GREAT BEAUTY, a blaze of colour from early spring to late autumn, with magnificent clipped yew hedges and wide lawns and bowling greens, walled flower garden, kitchen garden, glasshouses; In all about

61 ACRES.

Agents, Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 6, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W. 1. (40,109.)



TAUNTON, SOMERSETSHIRE

PART XVth CENTURY WITH GEORGIAN ADDITIONS.

Hunting with four packs. Shooting. Golf within a mile.

COMPACT RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE OF ABOUT 158 ACRES.

RICH PASTURELAND, WELL WATERED AND NEARLY ALL IN HAND.

The attractive old House stands nearly 300ft. above sea in finely timbered park. 2 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, halls, four reception, billiard room, good offices.

CHARMING OLD GARDENS.

Excellent farmery, second farmery, two lodges, and five cottages, garage.

ELECTRIC LIGHT TELEPHONE, ETC.

TO BE SOLD AS A WHOLE.

OR WITH SMALLER AREA.

Inspected and recommended by Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 6, Mount Street, London, W. 1. (71,464.)



JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 6, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY AND WALTON & LEE

THE ESTATE SALE ROOMS, LONDON, W. 1.

IN BADMINTON COUNTRY.
HUNTING FIVE DAYS A WEEK.



TO BE SOLD.
A FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY
OF 34 ACRES,

including an imposing Residence built of stone and approached through a park by an avenue with two lodges at entrance; three reception rooms, sixteen bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, etc.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.
TELEPHONE.

Stabling for twelve horses, garage, groom's cottage, range of farmbuildings.

INEXPENSIVE GARDENS, ornamental ponds, glass-houses and parkland.

Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (18,321.)

HERTS.

In a favourite residential district; adjoining golf links; one mile from a station.



A FREEHOLD PROPERTY,
300FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

THE GABLED RESIDENCE contains hall, billiard and three reception rooms, twelve bed and dressing rooms, bathroom and complete offices.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. AMPLE PRIVATE WATER SUPPLY.
Entrance lodge. Garage. Stabling. Chauffeur's flat.

ATTRACTIVE PLEASURE GROUNDS, ornamented by a profusion of flowering shrubs and trees, and including tennis and croquet lawns, partly walled garden with vineries, arable and parkland; in all about

49 ACRES. PRICE £5,500.
Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (6171.)

HINDHEAD DISTRICT.



TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD.

A MODERN RED BRICK-AND-TILED RESIDENCE, half-timbered and weather-tiled, standing 400ft. above sea level, commanding magnificent views, and approached by carriage drive; dining room, sitting room, five bedrooms, bathroom, usual domestic offices.

CESSPOOL DRAINAGE. COMPANY'S WATER.
GARAGE.

GARDENS AND GROUNDS include tennis lawn, herbaceous border, walled terrace; in all about

ONE ACRE.

PRICE, £3,500.

Additional land can be purchased if desired.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (21,228.)

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,
AND
WALTON & LEE,

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

HAMPSHIRE.

A FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY
OF 90 ACRES or less.



THE RESIDENCE contains lounge hall, two reception rooms, library or billiard room, study, eleven bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms and offices.

Electric light. Radiator heating. Telephone.
Garage for two cars. Stabling for four.
Entrance lodge and chauffeur's flat.

THE PLEASURE GARDENS AND GROUNDS
are noted for their pine woods.

PRICE £5,500 (open to offer).

Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (18,142.)

BUCKS AND BERKS BORDERS.

30 minutes by train from Paddington; one mile from station;
within easy distance of a favourite reach of the Thames.



TO BE LET, FURNISHED, FOR SIX OR
TWELVE MONTHS

(Staff of servants would possibly remain.)

QUEEN ANNE FARMHOUSE, modernised and furnished throughout with antique furniture; lounge hall, three reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, kitchen, servants' sitting room.

Company's water, electric light, telephone, modern drainage.
Garage. Ample outbuildings.

THE GROUNDS, which have been the subject of considerable care and expenditure, include flower and kitchen gardens, lawns, etc., new en-tout-cas tennis court, extend to

ABOUT FIVE ACRES.

GOLF. HUNTING.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, London, W. 1. (F 6674.)

TWO MILES FROM EAST GRINSTEAD



300ft. above sea level, on gravel soil, with south aspect.

TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD.

MODERN RESIDENCE, built of brick and half-timbered with gabled roof, approached by drive with good views; lounge hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, seven bedrooms, bathroom, offices.

Central heating, electric light, telephone, Company's water,
main drainage.

The House is in excellent order throughout.

STABLING AND GARAGE.

Tennis lawn, rose pergola, flower garden, kitchen garden;
in all about

TWO ACRES.

HUNTING. GOLF.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (20,735.)

WARWICKSHIRE.

Equi-distant from Birmingham, Leicester and Northampton.



TO BE SOLD.

An attractive RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, with a well-built House, standing over 400ft. above the sea level on gravel soil, facing south, and commanding wonderful views for many miles. Outer and lounge halls, four reception rooms, billiard room, seventeen bed and dressing rooms, day and night nurseries, three bathrooms, etc.

Electric light. Central heating. Modern drainage.
Stabling for seventeen. Farmery. Three cottages.

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS.

Meadow and arable lands; in all about

44 ACRES.

Hunting with the Atherston, Warwickshire, North Warwickshire and Petchley.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, London, W. 1. (10,698.)

BETWEEN FARNHAM AND HASLEMERE.



TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD.

A PICTURESQUE RED BRICK-AND-TILED, HALF-TIMBERED MODERN RESIDENCE, standing 350ft. above sea level, and commanding extensive views; it is approached by carriage drive and contains three reception rooms, seven bedrooms, bathroom, labour-saving domestic offices.

Garden has not been made, but a tennis court will be constructed
There is a stream running through the grounds.

Picturesque woodlands and a small pond; in all about

EIGHT ACRES.

PRICE £5,000.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (21,230.)

WARWICKSHIRE. TWO MILES FROM
STATION.



TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD.

A WELL-BUILT RESIDENCE, part of which dates back to the XVIIIth century, approached by carriage drive with lodge at entrance; three reception rooms, billiard room, fifteen bed and dressing rooms, four bathrooms, etc.

Electric light, central heating, telephone, septic tank drainage.
Garage for three cars and stabling for seven.

PLEASURE GARDENS about three acres and meadowland; in all

24 ACRES.

HUNTING WITH THE WARWICK AND FIVE O'HER
PACKS.

PRICE £7,000 (OPEN TO OFFER.)

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (21,284.)

Telephones:

314 } Mayfair (8 lines).

3068 }

146 Central, Edinburgh.

2716 " Glasgow.

17 Ashford.

(Knight, Frank & Rutley's advertisements continued on pages iii. and v.)

BRACKETT & SONS

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, and 34, CRAVEN ST., CHARING CROSS, W.C.2.



VIEW FROM THE FRONT OF THE HOUSE.

KENT (Tunbridge Wells two-and-a-half miles).—An attractive Freehold detached HOUSE on high ground, commanding magnificent views over the Medway Valley; in excellent repair and fitted with all modern conveniences, including central heating, electric light, telephone, etc.; three reception rooms, seven to nine bedrooms, well-fitted bathroom and ground floor offices; garage; pretty garden of about HALF-AN-ACRE. Price £3,150. Fixtures by valuation. (F. 32,143.)



SUSSEX.—TWO attractive COUNTRY HOUSES, situated within half-a-mile of main line station, each with three reception rooms, seven bedrooms and excellent offices; good garden. Also to be LET with either House an attractive

PLEASURE FARM OF 146 ACRES, with excellent shooting.—For particulars as to rent, etc., apply BRACKETT & SONS, as above. (Fo. 32,065. Fo. 31,977.)

ROBINSON, WILLIAMS & BURNANDS

89, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1.

Telephones: GROSVENOR 2430 and 2431.

Telegrams: "THROSIKO, LONDON."

WORCESTERSHIRE**XVTH CENTURY HOUSE. FOR SALE.**

In an old-world village, standing 500ft. up on gravel soil, and containing
TWO RECEPTION ROOMS.
SIX BEDROOMS.
BATHROOM.
KITCHEN AND OFFICES.
Stabling and garage.
MAIN WATER AND DRAINAGE. GAS.

GROUND OF ABOUT
ONE ACRE.
Three cottages.

HUNTING. SHOOTING. GOLF. (4464.)

ROBINSON, WILLIAMS & BURNANDS, 89, MOUNT STREET, W.1.

ESTATE AGENTS
AND
AUCTIONEERS.**F. D. IBBETT & CO., F.A.I.**OXFORD,
SURREY.

Phone: Oxted 240.



OXFORD.—An enchanting replica of an old Tudor HOUSE: old stone roof, old oak beams, every modern convenience. Square hall, two reception rooms, five bedrooms, bathroom, maids' sitting room; garage; near station and shops.

FREEHOLD, £2,550

Recommended by F. D. IBBETT & Co.

A VERY DISTINCTIVE PROPERTY, in the most beautiful part of OXFORD

has just entered the market. Five bedrooms, bathroom, three reception rooms (including great oak-galleried hall 30ft. by 25ft.); garage; tennis; nearly two acres well-timbered and matured grounds; three-quarters of a mile Oxted Station. Gas, electricity, radiators, Co.'s water, main drain. FREEHOLD, 3,500 GUINEAS.
Recommended by the SOLE AGENTS, F. D. IBBETT and Co.

EAST GRINSTEAD. £1,750.

COMPACT LITTLE PROPERTY in a lovely garden. Four bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, two reception rooms with oak beams; garage; two-and-a-quarter acres grounds.

Full details from F. D. IBBETT & Co., Oxted, Surrey.

LIMPSFIELD COMMON.

MESSRS. F. D. IBBETT & CO. have been appointed Sole Agents in the disposal of a well-known Property within a few yards of the famous Common. Nine bedrooms, two bathrooms, three reception rooms; cottage; two acres; full south aspect, lovely views, 500ft. up on sand soil; one mile station.

Full details from F. D. IBBETT & Co., Oxted.

WHATLEY, HILL & CO.AGENTS FOR COUNTRY HOUSES AND ESTATES
24, RYDER STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W. 1.

WILTSHIRE.—Fine old COUNTRY HOUSE on outskirts of picturesque village, about 300ft. above sea level; three or four sitting rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, two staircases, maids' sitting room; good water supply, modern drainage; stables, garage, farmbuildings, two cottages; tennis lawn, kitchen garden, orchard and meadow; about EIGHT ACRES in all. FREEHOLD, £2,400. Further 150 acres available. (Folio 8903.)—Inspected by the Agents.

WHATLEY, HILL & Co.,

24, Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W. 1.

HARRIE STACEY & SONESTATE AGENTS & AUCTIONEERS.
REDHILL, REIGATE, AND WALTON HEATH,
SURREY. Phone: Redhill 631 (3 lines).

CHIPSTEAD (Surrey; in glorious position, over 500ft. up, lovely views; close to the charming old village; station under a mile; City seventeen miles; Walton Heath Golf Links near).—This choice RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, known as "Elmore," adjoining Shabden Park, comprising a very substantially built Residence, containing some twelve bedrooms, two bathrooms, billiard and three reception rooms, fine old carved oak panelling and ample ground floor offices, with lodge, four cottages, farmery, ample garage and stabling; electric light, telephone, wireless; all in excellent order. The PLEASURE GROUNDS are beautifully laid out, park-like pasturelands; in all nearly 26 ACRES, all with vacant possession. To be SOLD.—For particulars apply to Messrs. HARRIE STACEY & SON, as above.

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TO BE SOLD.

In the centre of the Cotswold Hunt.

THE ABOVE DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED RESIDENCE, on a slope of the Cotswolds, with park of 55 acres (some 500ft. above sea level), four reception rooms, billiard room, etc., sixteen principal bed and dressing rooms and servants' rooms; four bathrooms, excellent domestic offices; newly installed electric light plant and central heating, ample water supply by gravitation; excellent stabling for nine garages, two lodge entrances; well laid-out and matured grounds and beautifully timbered park with ornamental lakes, etc. Hunting, polo, golf, shooting, etc., available.



PRICE £5,000 (Gloucestershire, close to fashionable town with first-class hunting, polo, golf and social amenities; fine educational centre).—Three reception rooms, nine bedrooms, bathroom, level kitchen; stabling, garage, man's room; charming garden, paddock, etc., in all about four-and-a-quarter acres; gas, water and main drainage; electric light available. Possession on completion of purchase.



NORTH COTSWOLD COUNTRY (Chipping Campden district).—To be LET, Furnished, for one, two or three years. The above charming artistically restored and furnished COTSWOLD HOUSE; four sitting rooms, six bedrooms, two bathrooms, two staircases (independent heating); two acres of land, including paved garden; tennis court and productive kitchen garden.

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Telegrams: "Gillings, Cheltenham." Telephone 129.

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GLOS.—For SALE, a gentleman's small ESTATE, 500 acres, all grass; stone-built Residence; buildings, etc. Freehold, £5,000.

For particulars of above, apply to GLADDING, SON and WING.

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37, ALBEMARLE STREET, W. 1.

4,000 GUINEAS, FREEHOLD.
3/4 HOUR LONDON, G.N. RY.



Near station, occupying a secluded position well back from the road, and approached by carriage drive with

LODGE AT ENTRANCE.

400FT. UP ON GRAVEL SOIL.
Hall, billiard room, 3 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, 8 bed and dressing rooms.
ELECTRIC LIGHT, CO.'S WATER, GAS, TELEPHONE.

STABLING FOR 6, GARAGE, AND OTHER OUTBUILDINGS.

Charming well-timbered grounds of nearly 4 ACRES,

including tennis and croquet lawns, kitchen garden, orchard, etc.

TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (4529.)

TO LET, FURNISHED, from April 1st to August 1st. OR WOULD BE SOLD.

SUSSEX COAST (1 1/2 miles Hastings).—A charming RESIDENCE.

500FT. UP COMMANDING WONDERFUL VIEWS. Large oak-panelled hall, 3 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, 10 bedrooms.

Electric light. Co.'s water. Main drainage. Garage. Cottage. 2 bungalows. Well-timbered grounds with tennis lawn, walled kitchen garden, paddocks, etc.; in all about

9 ACRES.

TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (7619.)

FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE OR MIGHT BE LET

WYE VALLEY (2 miles Chepstow; situate on sandstone soil).—An

ATTRACTIVE QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE.

containing lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, billiard room, bathroom, 10 bed and dressing rooms, etc.

Co.'s water telephone; stabling for 5, garage, cottage.

Charming well-timbered grounds including tennis court, kitchen garden, orchard and grassland; in all about

20 ACRES.

OR WOULD BE SOLD WITH LESS LAND

TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (1034.)

PRICE, £2,750, FREEHOLD.

HEREFORDSHIRE (1 mile station; 14 miles Hereford).—

Extremely attractive brick-built RESIDENCE, standing on high ground, and commanding magnificent views.

3 reception. 10 bedrooms. Bathroom, etc.

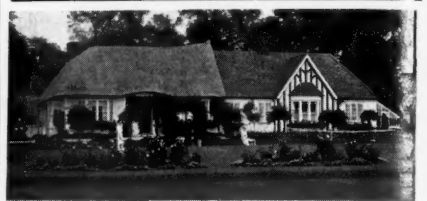
ELECTRIC LIGHT, CO.'S WATER, GAS, STABLING.

Delightful gardens and grounds, including tennis and croquet lawns, walled kitchen garden, orchard, etc.; in all

2 1/2 ACRES.

Excellent centre for hunting, shooting, fishing, golf.

TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (14,760.)



£4,500, FREEHOLD.

Beautiful rural country. 300FT. UP. Gravel soil.

HERTS & ESSEX BORDERS

(1 mile station; under 1 hour London).—This exceptionally attractive RESIDENCE, standing well back from the road,

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Central heating, acetylene gas, modern drainage, excellent water supply.

STABLING FOR 5. 2 COTTAGES. GARAGE.

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ESTATE OFFICES, RUGBY.

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ONE HOUR NORTH OF LONDON.

AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL ESTATE of about 250 ACRES, including an historical Residence partly dating from the XVth century. It stands nearly 500ft. above sea level in a richly timbered park, and contains three reception rooms, panelled billiard room, thirteen bed and dressing rooms and four bathrooms; every convenience, including central heating and electric lighting.

First-rate hunting stables with modern loose boxes, ample garage accommodation, lodge and cottage. The grounds and park are a feature, being magnificently timbered. Fishing on the Property.

A VERY MODERATE PRICE will be accepted for this charming Estate.—Details of JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James' Place, London, S.W. 1. (L 967.)

GLOS.

WITHIN EASY REACH OF TETBURY.

TO BE SOLD, a moderate-sized RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY on the southern slopes of the Cotswolds, about 400ft. above sea level, facing due south. The Residence contains ten or twelve bedrooms, three reception rooms and two bathrooms, and has electric light, central heating, independent hot water supply and telephone.

There is AMPLE STABLING AND GARAGE for two cars.

The grounds and paddocks comprise in all about

TWELVE ACRES.

Details of JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James' Place, London, S.W. 1. (L 4719.)

WILTS AND GLOS BORDERS

In a first-rate sporting district within easy reach of Cirencester, and particularly well placed for hunting and polo.



THE DELIGHTFUL OLD HOUSE has been completely renovated, and now contains every convenience. The accommodation comprises three reception rooms, ten bedrooms, three dressing rooms, three bathrooms; central heating and electric lighting throughout; complete modern drainage and excellent water supply. There are some excellent loose boxes with accommodation for eight horses, two excellent cottages and some small farmbuildings; main water supply throughout.

THE OLD-WORLD GROUNDS are inexpensive to maintain, and include hard and grass tennis courts. There are some high-class grassland; in all about

30 ACRES.

PRICE £7,000.

or the House and grounds only £5,000.

Details of JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James' Place, London, S.W. 1. (L 1936.)

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A COMPACT SMALL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE and Farm of about 132 ACRES. The Residence is modern, built on an old site and in a charming situation; it contains four reception rooms, some fifteen bed and dressing rooms and two bathrooms. A complete new system of central heating and electric lighting throughout. The hunting stables are quite up-to-date and excellent loose boxes. Unpretentious grounds, well timbered, including two tennis courts. The farm is of a park-like appearance, well timbered. The farmbuildings are quite modern and of a model description. The land is rich and mostly grass.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £12,000.

Details of JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Estate Offices, Rugby; also London and Oxford. (L 2348.)

FAVOURITE PART OF BERKS.

NEAR A MAIN LINE STATION AND WITHIN EASY REACH OF NEWBURY.

TO BE SOLD, a compact small SPORTING ESTATE of about 100 ACRES. The Residence stands over 400ft. above sea level, on gravel soil, faces south aspect, and commands splendid views. It contains hall, three reception rooms, eleven bedrooms, bathroom and good offices; all conveniences, including electric light and telephone. There is good stabling, double garage with men's accommodation, lodge and two first-rate modern cottages. There are adequate home farmbuildings. The property is in a particularly good social district and well placed for all sporting facilities.

Inspected by JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James' Place, London, S.W. 1. (L 4726.)

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ADJOINING PUTNEY HEATH AND WIMBLEDON COMMON.

AN IDEAL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE ON HIGH GROUND WITHIN EASY REACH OF CITY AND WEST END.



A DIGNIFIED EXAMPLE OF ONE OF THE SMALLER HOUSES.

MAGNIFICENT SITES.

BEAUTIFUL TREES.

GRAVEL SOIL.

TENNIS COURTS.

GARAGES.

LABOUR-SAVING HOUSES.

COMPANY'S WATER.

GAS AND

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

MAIN DRAINAGE.



ANOTHER PLEASING ELEVATION WITH SOUTH ASPECT AND EXCELLENT VIEW.

PRICES FROM £2,750. 99 YEARS' LEASES AT MODERATE GROUND RENTS.

HOUSES BUILT TO SUIT PURCHASERS' REQUIREMENTS.

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CHOICE RESIDENCE, in splendid order, near station, post, etc.; hall, four reception, billiard room, seven principal bedrooms, servants' rooms, bath-room and offices.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, GAS AND WATER.
MAIN DRAINAGE. CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE.
Garage. Outbuildings.

BEAUTIFULLY MATURED PLEASURE GROUNDS, tennis and croquet lawns, plantations, kitchen garden; about

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ONLY 3,000 GUINEAS.

BARGAIN IN SOMERSET

SMALL COUNTRY HOME, in lovely gardens and in a much-sought-after district; lounge hall, four reception, twelve bedrooms, bathroom, offices.

COMPANY'S WATER. GAS. MAIN DRAINAGE.

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Stabling. Garage. Delightful gardens and grounds of about

FIVE-AND-A-HALF ACRES (or more).

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THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE MR. PAUL NELLE.

WOOD LEE, VIRGINIA WATER

(ADJOINING WINDSOR GREAT PARK).



CHARMING RESIDENTIAL ESTATE

with a

PICTURESQUE AND WELL-BUILT RESIDENCE approached by a long drive with an entrance lodge.

The accommodation is conveniently arranged and comprises:

HALL.
BILLIARD ROOM.
FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS.
20 OR MORE BEDROOMS.
FOUR BATHROOMS.

GAS, WATER, ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING, TELEPHONE, SEPTIC TANK DRAINAGE.

BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS, with lawns, Dutch garden, rose garden, pond and parkland; in all

ABOUT 55½ ACRES.

MODEL FARM. COTTAGES. STABLING. GARAGE.

PRICE £17,000.

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THREE MILES OF LIMPSFIELD COMMON AND GOLF, AND FIVE MINUTES OF STATION.

PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE, in a good position, on high ground, and commanding splendid views. Hall, dining and drawing rooms, five bedrooms, bathroom and offices.

MAIN DRAINAGE. CO.'S WATER AND GAS.
STABLING. GARAGE.

LOVELY GARDENS AND GROUNDS, with orchard; in all about ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

LOW PRICE, £2,750.

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£3,500, FREEHOLD. BARGAIN PRICE.

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Half an hour of Town, in a retired position, 500ft. up with splendid views; convenient for Knebworth golf links.

CHARMING CHARACTER COUNTRY RESIDENCE; lounge hall, two reception rooms, ballroom, studio 60ft. by 25ft. with teak floor, bathroom, six bedrooms.

GAS AND WATER LAID ON. GARAGE. TELEPHONE.

WELL-MATURED GARDENS, tennis lawn, hard court, kitchen garden and meadowland; in all about

TWO-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

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THREE MILES FROM THE KENT COAST



GOLF AT SANDWICH, HYTHE AND DEAL.

A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE OF EXCEPTIONAL CHARACTER.
In most perfect order and ready for immediate occupation without further expenditure.
Costly appointments. Period decorations. Choice fireplaces. Parquet floors. Splendidly fitted bathrooms.

Hall, fine suite of reception rooms, billiard room, fourteen or more bed and dressing rooms, four bathrooms, linen and work rooms, very complete domestic offices.
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND HEATING.
COMPANY'S GAS AND WATER.

Stabling, garage with two suites of chauffeur's rooms, farmery, laundry.
ENTRANCE LODGE. GARDENER'S HOUSE. SIX OTHER COTTAGES.

FINELY TIMBERED PLEASURE GROUNDS,
INTERSECTED BY TROUT STREAM,
forming series of ornamental lakes with islets and fountains, and STOCKED WITH TROUT.

Lawns, orangery, rookery, walled kitchen and fruit gardens with range of glass and miniature park.

FOR SALE WITH 28 ACRES.

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G.W.R.

Favourite hunting country; under two hours from Town by express trains; high position; fine views.

CHARMING HOUSE OF ELIZABETHAN CHARACTER.

standing in magnificently timbered park, approached by two drives each a quarter of a mile in length; superb oak-galleried hall, billiard room, five reception, twelve principal bedrooms, five bathrooms, good servants' accommodation; electric light, central heating; first-rate stabling, garages, cottages, etc.

Lovely old grounds. Park. Ornamental lake.

FOR SALE WITH 60 OR UP TO 1,300 ACRES.

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350 ACRES. £14,000 OR OFFER

(Would be Sold with a small area.)

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600ft. up, near Dorking.—Very fine modern HOUSE, by eminent architect; seventeen bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, five reception rooms. Electric light, central heating; stabling, garage, cottages; well-timbered gardens, park and woods; home farm with fine buildings.

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY. MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE.

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Under an hour from London by express trains; near Crouborough Golf Links.

FAULTLESS HOUSE OF TUDOR CHARACTER, in perfectly chosen position, 300ft. up, on sandstone soil with full southern exposure, commanding wonderful views; eighteen bedrooms, four bathrooms, lounge hall, five reception rooms; electric light, central heating; garage, stabling, several cottages. GARDENS OF UNUSUAL BEAUTY, well-timbered park and woods, home farm, etc.

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IN A FAVOURITE COUNTY TWO-AND-A-HALF HOURS WEST OF LONDON ON G.W. RY.

GENUINE OLD TUDOR HOUSE

absolutely unspoilt with all original features intact; superb oak-panelled rooms oak beams, plasterwork ceilings, and open fireplaces.

Fourteen bedrooms, three bathrooms, four or five reception rooms. Stabling, cottages, etc.

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FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE.

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BOURNEMOUTH. (SEVEN OFFICES.)

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AN IDEAL PROPERTY, occupying beautiful position on a Pevensey Harbour Headland; first-class modern construction and equipment; uninterrupted outlook over hills and harbour, immediate access to sea; four reception, eight bedrooms, two bathrooms; central heating, main drainage, gas, electric light; large garage and gardens. Freehold, £7,000, or reasonable offer.

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WITHIN ten minutes' motor run of the ROYAL ASHDOWN GOLF LINKS, 600ft. up on gravel soil, one mile station and few minutes village).—To be SOLD, this very choice XVIth CENTURY COTTAGE, which has just been carefully restored, and contains entrance hall, two sitting rooms, four bedrooms, bath-room, boxroom, kitchen-scully, etc.; main water and new drainage. Large garden with fruit trees, ample room for tennis lawn, garage, etc. More land available. Hunting with two packs. PRICE, FREEHOLD, £1,750.—Sole Agents, GODDARD & SMITH, 22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1

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FOR SALE.

CHOICE RESIDENCE, standing high on southern slope, about one mile from station, and commanding magnificent views; vestibule, three reception rooms, nine bedrooms, three bathrooms, excellent offices.

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MAIN DRAINAGE, CENTRAL HEATING,
TELEPHONE.

Large garage with rooms over.

THE GROUNDS

include tennis and other lawns, partly walled kitchen garden, paddock, etc., in all

FIVE ACRES.



"ROCK HOUSE," CROMFORD, MATLOCK (Derbyshire).—Stone-built Mansion, in magnificent scenery; main road; station half-a-mile. Suitable residence, hotel, school, convalescent home; five large reception rooms, 20 bedrooms or more; central heating, gas, electricity, main drainage; garages, laundry, stabling; nine acres; ornamental and kitchen gardens. Cost £30,000; bargain at £5,500. Freehold.—Particulars HARDY & Co., Carrington Street, Nottingham.

TO LET, Unfurnished, in a picturesque village in Kent one hour from London, station one mile, a XVth Century black-and-white COTTAGE in first-class repair; galleried hall, three public rooms, five to six bedrooms, two bathrooms, good kitchen, etc.; garage for two cars, stabling; prolific garden of three acres, with good tennis court; main water, gas, semi-septic drainage. Lease six years, from May-June. Rent £200 per annum.—Write Box G. T., c/o DAVIES and Co., 95, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.



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(Near Grantham, Lincolnshire; situated in a favourite part of the county).

TO BE SOLD, this compact Freehold RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, comprising a well-planned House, in perfect structural and decorative repair, replete with every modern convenience including electric light, central heating and constant hot water; nine bedrooms, two bathrooms, three reception rooms, and usual offices; two garages, stabling, useful outbuildings, three cottages; delightful gardens, orchard, paddocks, etc., the whole extending to about eleven-and-a-half acres. Hunting with the Belvoir and Blankney Packs.—Sole Agents, Messrs. WM. GROGAN & BOYD, 10, Hamilton Place, Piccadilly, London, W. 1.

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THE HISTORICAL COUNTY SEAT,
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A PERFECT SPECIMEN OF XVTH CENTURY ARCHITECTURE.

DELIGHTFUL OLD-WORLD GARDENS.

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STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE.

20 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS.

FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS.

BATHROOM.

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WELL-TIMBERED PARKLANDS.

STABLING FOR THIRTEEN.

GARAGE.

COTTAGES.

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RENT ROLL, £3,800 PER ANNUM.

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AFFORDING EXCELLENT SHOOTING. (Folio 12,075.)

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90 minutes from London.

IN THE PYTCHLEY COUNTRY.
MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

Seventeen bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, three reception rooms, lounge hall, billiard room.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.
MODERN SANITATION.



Attractive PLEASURE
GROUNDS include
tennis and ornamental
lawns, rose and walled
gardens, etc.; meadow
and parkland.

MODEL FARMERY,
LODGE, TWO COT-
TAGES, HUNTING
STABLE; extending to

ABOUT 44 ACRES.

The whole property is in excellent repair.

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25 MINUTES FROM TOWN.

ADJOINING FAMOUS GOLF COURSE

A CHARMING FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY
of about

30 ACRES,

WITH THE OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE,

containing fourteen bed
and dressing rooms, two
bathrooms, four reception
rooms, billiard room,
lounge hall.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.
MAIN WATER AND
DRAINAGE.

LODGE.

COTTAGE.

GARAGE AND STABLING.

TO BE SOLD.

Apply Messrs. COLLINS & COLLINS. (13,836.)



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About two hours from Town.



CHARMING OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE.

Nine bedrooms, bathroom,

Three reception rooms, billiard room.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, MODERN DRAINAGE AND
WATER SUPPLY.

GARAGE AND STABLING. LAUNDRY.

TWO COTTAGES.

NINE-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

To be SOLD, Freehold.

WEST SUSSEX

Favourite district.



SMALL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE

of about

30 ACRES,

with

MODERN GEORGIAN RESIDENCE.

Fourteen bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, three
reception rooms, billiard room.

Electric light. Central heating. Modern sanitation.

GARAGE AND STABLING. ENTRANCE LODGE.

To be SOLD, Freehold.

Photos with Messrs. COLLINS & COLLINS.

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Amidst beautiful scenery. One hour from Town.



DELIGHTFUL FREEHOLD RESIDENCE;
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three bathrooms, billiard room. ELECTRIC LIGHT.

CENTRAL HEATING. MAIN WATER.

Delightful gardens and grounds, yew walk, two grass
and one hard TENNIS COURTS, productive kitchen
gardens, and large paddock; in all about

SIXTEEN-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

GARAGE. LODGE. TWO COTTAGES.

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TYPICAL COTSWOLD HOUSE

OF THE GEORGIAN AND TUDOR PERIODS, SITUATE IN A CHARMING VILLAGE WELL SECLUDED FROM THE ROAD BY HIGH STONE WALLS.

ACCOMMODATION:

FOUR RECEPTION. TWO BATH. EIGHT BEDROOMS.
EXCELLENT STABLING FOR FIVE.

GARAGE.

CENTRAL HEATING.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

TELEPHONE.

COMPANY'S WATER.

FOR SALE WITH TWO ACRES.

PRICE £3,300.

Further particulars, etc., of Messrs. DUNCAN B. GRAY & PARTNERS, 129, Mount Street, London, W. 1.



BERKSHIRE

ONE-AND-A-HALF MILES OF STATION.

DELIGHTFUL BLACK-AND-WHITE HOUSE,

With beamed ceilings and walls.

FIVE RECEPTION. TWELVE BED AND DRESSING. THREE BATHROOMS.
EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE POSSIBLE.

GARAGE. STABLING.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS.

ANY AREA OF LAND TO SUIT PURCHASER UP TO 30 ACRES.

FOR SALE AT BARGAIN PRICE

Further particulars from DUNCAN B. GRAY & PARTNERS, 129, Mount Street, W. 1.



OFFERS INVITED FOR QUICK SALE.

SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS

SMALL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE

OF ABOUT 128 ACRES. ONE MILE FROM STATION.

BEAUTIFULLY MELLOWED OLD FARMHOUSE, recently modernised at considerable expense, containing Lounge hall, three reception, five bedrooms, bathroom.

CENTRAL HEATING. ELECTRIC LIGHT. CO.'S GAS AND WATER.

Large garden with tennis court, excellent brick-built cottage with three bedrooms, new bungalow with five rooms.

ADEQUATE FARMBUILDINGS.

The land is in excellent condition and very fertile.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

PRICE £7,750.

Or would be divided. Prices in proportion.

Inspected by Owners' Agents, Messrs. DUNCAN B. GRAY & PARTNERS, 129, Mount Street, London, W. 1.



DEVONSHIRE

REDUCED PRICE.

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED WITH WONDERFUL VIEWS DOWN THE EXE VALLEY.

FOUR RECEPTION, TWO BATH, AND TEN BEDROOMS.

CENTRAL HEATING.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

ABUNDANT WATER SUPPLY.

TELEPHONE.

COMPANY'S GAS

GARAGE.

SMALL FARMERY, FARMHOUSE, AND THREE COTTAGES.

FISHING IN THE RIVER EXE.

32 ACRES.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

Inspected and recommended by the Agents, DUNCAN B. GRAY & PARTNERS, 129, Mount Street, London, W. 1.



PERFECTLY APPOINTED.

SITUATE WITHIN THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE OF A MAIN LINE STATION (LONDON 30 MINUTES), AND RENOWNED GOLF LINKS.

THIS ATTRACTIVE LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE
WAS BUILT BY A WELL-KNOWN ARCHITECT FOR HIS OWN OCCUPATION.

ACCOMMODATION:

THREE RECEPTION. FIVE BED. TWO BATHROOMS.
GARAGE.

CO.'S ELECTRIC LIGHT, GAS, WATER. MAIN DRAINAGE. TELEPHONE.

PARTLY WALLED GARDENS WITH TENNIS COURT; IN ALL

ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

FOR SALE AT VERY MODERATE PRICE.

Inspected and recommended by Sole Agents, Messrs. DUNCAN B. GRAY & PARTNERS, 129, Mount Street, London, W. 1.

BETWEEN WELLINGTON AND SHREWSBURY.—Charming Freehold RESIDENCE, the "Beech House," Admaston. Well-designed residence with town conveniences; three or four reception rooms, seven bedrooms, two dressing rooms, two bathrooms, good domestic offices; attractive grounds; excellent stabling, boxes, yards and exercising paddocks; garage, gas, water, town drains; main line station; very fine views. Hunting and golf. Excellent small farm and four cottages; 41a. 1r. 13p. Vacant possession of major portion.

BARBER & SON are instructed by the Exors. of the late Mr. B. Kemp, to SELL the above by AUCTION in one or more Lots, at the Charlton Arms Hotel, Wellington, on Thursday, March 11th, 1926.—Auctioneers, BARBER and SON, Wellington, Salop; Solicitors, J. H. COOKE & SONS, Winsford, Cheshire.

SOUTH SHROPSHIRE.—To be LET, with immediate possession, a charming COUNTRY RESIDENCE, known as "Elm Lodge," close to the town of Ludlow, containing four reception rooms, eleven bed and dressing rooms, bathroom (h. and c.), and domestic offices; detached convenient outbuildings, including garage for three cars, loose boxes, cow-houses and pigery; ornamental and kitchen gardens, tennis lawn; electric light, P.O. telephone, excellent drainage and water supply; with or without land; charming situation amidst delightful scenery. Hunting with the Ludlow, United and North Hereford Hounds; fishing.—Full particulars from JOHN NORTON, Estate Agent, Imperial Chambers, Ludlow. (Telephone 70).

DEVONSHIRE.—HUNTING BOX: three reception, six bed, h. and c.; telephone; ample stabling; five packs. Golf; 49-110 acres, all grass. SALE only.—A. R. PENNY, Solicitor, Tiverton.

DEVONSHIRE.—COURT, Cullompton, with 73 acres of land of excellent quality. The Dwelling House, stone and cob built and covered with a slate roof, contains entrance hall, three public rooms, pantry (with h. and c. water), kitchen, larder and pump house, five bedrooms, dressing room, servants' bedroom (approached by secondary staircase), bathroom (fitted with h. and c. water and w.c.). There are convenient offices, including servants' w.c.; good sanitary arrangements, the drains being connected with public sewer; lawn tennis and croquet courts, a walled garden and small orchard. The land is of excellent quality with useful buildings and two cottages. The House and grounds are Let at a rent of £114, on lease expiring September, 1926. The farm is Let on a yearly lease at a rent of £200.—Further particulars from BAIRD SMITH, CLAPPERTON & CO., Solicitors, 205, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow; or Messrs. H. E. Cox & Co., 75, South Street, Exeter.

SHROPSHIRE.—A fine residence with two bathrooms; stabling, outbuildings and garden close to church. Apply "A" Street, Coventry.

Telephones:
Regent 6773 and 6774.

F. L. MERCER & CO.

7, SACKVILLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.
ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY.

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NEAR BEDFORD



A QUAIN OLD RECTORY, PARTLY 300 to 400 YEARS OLD.
A MOST INTERESTING INTERIOR.
OAK-PANELLLED LOUNGE HALL, three reception rooms, seven bedrooms, bathroom.
Electric light, modern drainage, telephone, constant hot water service, all modern conveniences.
GRAVEL SOIL. TWO GARAGES.
BEAUTIFUL OLD-WORLD GARDENS.
Lovely old trees, fine old cedar and weeping beech, tennis lawn, south peach wall, kitchen garden and small orchard.

TWO ACRES. £3,000.

F. L. MERCER & Co., 7, Sackville Street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

AMAZING BARGAIN



AN IDEAL COUNTRY HOME for one interested in yachting and desirous of residing within easy reach of town.
EXCEPTIONALLY HEALTHY AND BRACING DISTRICT.
UNDER 50 MILES LONDON.

GEORGIAN STYLE RESIDENCE, facing due south; four reception, eight bedrooms, bathroom; main water, modern drainage, constant hot water service; garage, stabling, farmery, three cottages, long avenue carriage drive, charmingly timbered inexpensive gardens.

MINIATURE PARK.

30 ACRES. ONLY £3,750.

F. L. MERCER & Co., 7, Sackville Street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

NEAR GUILDFORD



ONE HOUR FROM LONDON. HIGH UP.
DELIGHTFUL VIEWS.

A MODERNISED and most attractive RESIDENCE, in splendid order: fine lounge and dining room with polished wood-block floors, compact domestic offices, six good bedrooms, bathroom.
CO.'S LIGHTING. TELEPHONE. MAIN WATER. GARAGE.

Charming yet inexpensive gardens, tennis lawn, rose garden, coppice with shady walks, well protected with fine belts of timber; paddock.

FIVE ACRES. £3,600.

F. L. MERCER & Co., 7, Sackville Street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

W. HUGHES & SON, LTD.

Auctioneers and Estate Agents,
38, COLLEGE GREEN, BRISTOL.
Phone: 1210 Bristol. Established 1832.



PRICE ONLY £2,500

A VERITABLE SUN TRAP.

In a picked position, 500ft. up, in the lovely upper stretches of the River Wye, two-and-a-half miles from Ross, facing due south, perfectly sheltered from the north and commanding views of exceptional beauty. This very attractive small COUNTRY RESIDENCE, in perfect order; three reception, four to six bed, bath (h. and c.); electric light, telephone; stabling, garage, farmbuildings, and about

42 ACRES

of grounds, pasturelands, woodland and small area of arable.

FOUR-ROOMED COTTAGE.

Inspected and most strongly recommended by Owners' Sole Agents, as above. (17,260.)



NEAR TAUNTON

AT VERY REDUCED PRICE.

450ft. up, facing south and commanding delightful views. This exceedingly attractive COUNTRY RESIDENCE, in perfect order and standing in the midst of well-timbered grounds and pasturelands of about

20 ACRES.

Lounge hall, three reception rooms, ten bed and dressing rooms, bath (h. and c.); gas, central heating, telephone; stabling, garage, farmbuildings and

TWO PICTURESQUE COTTAGES.

Hunting. Polo. Fishing.

Inspected and strongly recommended. (17,142.)

NORTH COTSWOLD DISTRICT (within one mile of Broadway, Worcestershire).—To be SOLD by Private Treaty, with vacant possession at Michaelmas, 1926, the very desirable PROPERTY, known as "Bibsworth House," with nineteen-and-a-half acres. The House contains hall, three reception rooms, loggia attached to drawing room, servants' hall, and good offices, eleven bedrooms, two bathrooms, etc.; electric light, telephone, central heating; good stabling, with two men's rooms over. The House is approached by carriage drive with lodge at entrance, and stands in one-and-a-half acres of gardens. There are two acres of cherry orchard in full bearing, and sixteen acres grassland, with suitable farmbuildings.—Particulars from J. M. PYKE-NOTT, Estate Offices, Dumbleton, near Evesham.

SHROPSHIRE—COUNTRY HOUSE, commanding fine views; three reception, eight bedrooms, two bathrooms; tennis lawn, fourteen acres land; garage, stabling, outbuildings; well-stocked kitchen garden; cottage and garden; all in excellent condition; main water supply; close to church and post office. Possession on completion.—Apply "A 7207," c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.

RIPPON, BOSWELL & CO., F.A.I.

LAND AGENTS, SURVEYORS & AUCTIONEERS,
8, QUEEN STREET, EXETER.
Telephone 204.

ILLUSTRATED REGISTER OF PROPERTIES in the South and South-Western Counties. Price 2/- by post, 2/6

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, MARCH 16TH (UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE TREATY).

DEVON (within a mile of Tiverton).—The unique and singularly attractive old-fashioned COTTAGE RESIDENCE, known as "THREWSTONES," tastefully re-modernised, with every town amenity, standing in inexpensive grounds; garage, stabling, paddock; FIVE TO FIFTEEN ACRES. Also desirable PLEASURE AND PROFIT FARM adjoining, called "CHERRY GARDENS," with pretty farmhouse, farmbuildings, and rich grazing land; NINETEEN ACRES; accommodation lands and allotments. Illustrated particulars and plan may be had of RIPPON, BOSWELL & Co., Auctioneers, 8, Queen Street, Exeter.

CLOSE TO WELL-KNOWN GOLF LINKS AND ADJOINING TENNIS CLUB.

DEVON (EAST).—TO BE LET, FURNISHED, OR SOLD, BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED AND PERFECTLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE, replete with every convenience, standing high and commanding a charming view. GARAGE FOR THREE CARS. The grounds are a SPECIAL FEATURE, delightfully arranged, including terraced walks, TENNIS COURT, gardens, etc.; about ONE-AND-A-QUARTER ACRES. GOLF, SEA AND RIVER FISHING, HUNTING.

Independent hot-water supply. —Rent, price and full particulars of RIPPON, BOSWELL & Co., as above. (5477.)

BRUTON, KNOWLES & CO.

ESTATE AGENTS,
SURVEYORS AND AUCTIONEERS,
ALBION CHAMBERS, KING STREET,
Telegrams: "Brutons, Gloucester." GLOUCESTER.
Telephone: No. 967 (two lines).

IN THE BEAUTIFUL WYE VALLEY, with two miles of salmon fishing.—A charming RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY of about 55 acres, comprising a picturesque and well-constructed gabled Residence; lounge hall, three reception, ten beds, two attics, two baths, offices; good drainage, water supply; acetylene gas lighting; stabling, garage, cottage, outbuildings; particularly charming grounds, picturesque woodlands and pastureland. The present owner leases two miles of excellent salmon fishing adjoining the Property. Vacant possession.—Full particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES and Co., Estate Agents, Gloucester. (H 43.)

SOM.—To be LET, Unfurnished, an attractive stone-built RESIDENCE, about one mile from Chard, about 450ft. up, with views over beautiful open country to the Blackdown Hills; hall, three reception, seven bedrooms, bath, usual offices; good water supply, central heating, acetylene gas lighting; stabling, garage, cottage; grounds and paddock; in all about four-and-a-half acres. Hunting, golf, polo. Rent £160.—Full particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES & Co., Estate Agents, Gloucester. (H 233.)

GLOS. (in an excellent social and sporting district near Tetbury).—An important AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATE of about 505 acres, comprising an attractive stone-built and stone-tiled farmhouse, containing hall, three reception, seven bedrooms, bath and offices, with electric light, central heating and efficient drainage; garage, stabling, ample farmbuildings; gardens with two hard tennis courts; three cottages and bungalow. The farm is very compact and lies within a ring fence, and the land is of good quality. Hunting with the Duke of Beaufort's and V.W.H. Polo at Cirencester, about eight miles. Price £14,000.—Full particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES & Co., Estate Agents, Gloucester. (G 139.)



WEST MARGATE, ISLE OF THANET

GENTLEMAN'S DETACHED SEASIDE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,
with lawns about 125ft. by 75ft. in front of house.

THE WELL-BUILT MODERN RESIDENCE, situated on the Canterbury Road, on outskirts of town; excellent sea views; the grounds have a frontage of 84ft. with a depth of 470ft., and are laid out with tennis court, rockery, conservatory, kitchen garden (100ft. by 50ft.), the gardens are fully stocked with the best of fruit trees, shrubs, roses, and all flowers. The accommodation comprises lounge hall (12ft. wide) with cloak room, two fine reception rooms, six bedrooms, tiled bathroom (fitted luxurious Doulton porcelain bath, etc.) servants' hall, excellent offices, radiators throughout.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. MAIN DRAINAGE. TELEPHONE. GARAGE.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY (with Vacant Possession).

Agents, Messrs. TAYLOR & PATTERSON, 103, Northdown Road, Margate, 85, Canterbury Road, Westbrook.

BOURNEMOUTH:

JOHN FOX, F.A.I.
ERNEST FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
WILLIAM FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.

FOX & SONS

LAND AGENTS, BOURNEMOUTH.

SOUTHAMPTON:

ANTHONY B. FOX, P.A.S.I.
Telegrams:
"Homefinder," Bournemouth.

By Direction of Sir John C. E. Shelley-Rolls, Bart.
HAMPSHIRE.

Two-and-a-half miles from Winchester, two-and-a-half miles of main road frontage to Winchester-Alresford main road.

FOX & SONS are favoured with instructions to offer for SALE by AUCTION, as a whole or in lots, at the George Hotel, Winchester, on Monday, March 22nd, 1926, at 3 o'clock precisely (unless previously Sold Privately) the outlying portions of the

AVINGTON PARK ESTATE,

comprising the compact Freehold Residential and Agricultural Property,

"BARLEY DOWN HOUSE,"

with garage, farmery and cottage. Two Important Agricultural Holdings, with houses and farmbuildings; valuable Enclosures of arable grass and woodland. Also two Freehold Properties known as

"HAREFIELD" and "WOODLANDS,"

on the outskirts of Itchen Abbas; the whole extends to about

1,177 ACRES.

Vacant Possession of the whole will be given on completion of the purchase.

Solicitors, Messrs. WYTHALL & WYTHALL, 18, Bedford Row, London, W.C. 1; Resident Land Agent, JOHN TANNER, Esq., Easton, near Winchester; Auctioneers, Messrs. FOX & SONS, Bournemouth and Southampton.

FONTMELL MAGNA, DORSET

FOX & SONS are favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION, in a large number of Lots, at an early date, practically the whole of the

OLD-WORLD VILLAGE OF FONTMELL MAGNA,

comprising:

SIX CAPITAL FARMS OF VARIOUS AREAS.

TWO WATER MILLS.

AN EXCELLENT RESIDENCE.

SEVERAL ATTRACTIVE SMALL COUNTRY HOUSES.

Post office, smithy, village shops, brewery buildings and about 61 first-class cottages, excellent sporting, first-class trout fishing, valuable main road frontages; in all about

1,694 ACRES.

Plans and particulars are in course of preparation and may be obtained from Messrs. FOX & SONS, Bournemouth.

By Direction of J. Cooper Dean, Esq.

LITLEDOWN ESTATE, BOURNEMOUTH.

FOX & SONS are favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION in April next, about

60 FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES,

being the first portion of this Estate. Ten of the Sites will front the Holdenhurst Road and immediately overlook the

QUEEN'S PARK GOLF LINKS,

and the remaining sites are in new roads now being constructed, one of which is to be known as Baldwin Avenue, and will be 60ft. in width and run diagonally across the Estate from a point in Holdenhurst Road opposite Queen's Park Clubhouse.

Further particulars of the Architects and Surveyors, Messrs. CREEKE GIFFORD & OAKLEY, Hinton Chambers, Bournemouth; of the Solicitors, Messrs. RAWLINS, DAVY and WELLS, Hinton Chambers, Bournemouth; or of the Auctioneers, 44-50, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

WITH UNINTERRUPTED VIEWS OF THE FAMOUS DERBYSHIRE MOORS.

Four-and-a-half miles from the City of Sheffield.



TO BE SOLD, this beautiful RESIDENCE, in perfect order throughout, and fitted with all up-to-date conveniences. Ten bed and dressing rooms (four having lavatory basins, h. and c.), two bathrooms, two boxrooms, drawing room, morning room, dining room, music or billiard room with fine old oak paneling, lounge hall, servants' hall, kitchen and complete offices; central heating, electric light, Company's water; garage for two cars, with chauffeur's room over, stabling; exceptionally charming pleasure gardens and grounds, laid out by one of the leading landscape architects in the country and including ornamental lake, tennis court, rose garden, croquet lawn, kitchen garden and beautiful plantation; the whole comprising about

THREE-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

PRICE £6,500. Held on a 300 years' lease at a ground rent of £55 per annum. Vacant possession on completion.—FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.



ON THE DORSET COAST.

TO BE SOLD, this highly attractive well-built Freehold RESIDENCE, with uninterrupted views over Portland Harbour and the Chesil Beach.

Eight bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, three good reception rooms, kitchen and domestic offices. Company's gas and water, main drainage.

TELEPHONE. GARAGE. CHARMING MATURED GARDENS AND GROUNDS, including lawns, rockery, well-stocked kitchen garden; the whole comprising about

ONE ACRE.

Full particulars of FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.



DEVON.

On the outskirts of Tiverton.

TO BE SOLD, the above interesting late GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, recently brought up to date and in perfect order throughout. The House faces south and occupies a position 360ft. above sea level; ten bedrooms, two bathrooms, four reception rooms, servants' hall, kitchen and complete offices; electric light, central heating. Company's gas, telephone; three cottages, home farm, garage, stabling. The gardens and grounds are secluded and include lawns and pleasure grounds, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, productive orchard, valuable pasture-land; the whole extending to about 32 ACRES.

Hunting. Fishing. Golf. Shooting.
REDUCED PRICE £8,000, FREEHOLD.
FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.



RESIDENCE - PARK ROAD
CAMBERLEY - SURREY

CAMBERLEY, SURREY.

TO BE SOLD, this exceedingly well-built and conveniently planned FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, nicely situated in a sheltered position, and containing four bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, two reception rooms, loggia, hall, kitchen and labour-saving offices.

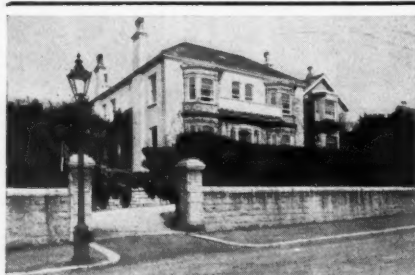
COMPANY'S GAS AND WATER AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.

MAIN DRAINAGE.

The Property stands on an excellent plot, having a frontage of about 60ft and a depth of about 200ft.; beautifully wooded in rear.

PRICE £1,850.
FREEHOLD.

FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth

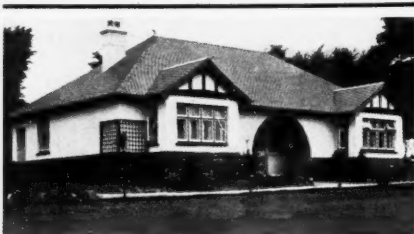


IN THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PART ON THE CORNISH COAST.

TO BE SOLD, this very choice MARINE RESIDENCE, with delightful grounds extending to the cliff edge; eight bedrooms, bathroom, three reception rooms, billiard room, excellent offices; garage for two cars; Company's water, electric light, modern drainage; beautifully arranged gardens and grounds, with flower beds, tennis lawn, pleasure walks, etc.; the whole comprising about TWO ACRES.

PRICE £6,200, FREEHOLD.

Or would be LET on Lease.
FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.



SOMERSET.

On the borders of Exmoor between Taunton and Minehead.

TO BE SOLD, this picturesque modern Freehold BUNGALOW RESIDENCE, occupying a healthy situation about 560ft. above sea level; three bedrooms, bathroom, lounge hall, dining room, kitchen and scullery; excellent water supply, electric lighting, modern drainage; garage; the well laid-out grounds include extensive lawn, flower and kitchen gardens, etc.; the whole extending to about TWO ACRES. Hunting, shooting, fishing, golf.

PRICE £2,000, FREEHOLD.

FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.



SOUTH HAMPSHIRE.

Occupying a charming position on the sea front, with uninterrupted views of the Solent.

TO BE SOLD, this very attractive, well-built modern Freehold RESIDENCE, containing five bedrooms, bathroom, two reception rooms, pretty hall, loggia, complete domestic offices; full south aspect; garage; Company's gas and water, main drainage; large garden.

PRICE £3,000, FREEHOLD.

FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

FOX & SONS, BOURNEMOUTH (SEVEN OFFICES); AND SOUTHAMPTON.

DIBBLIN & SMITH

(INCORPORATED WITH THAKE & PAGINTON, NEWBURY).

106, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1.

LAND AND ESTATE
AGENTS.Telephone: Grosvenor 1671.
(2 lines.)**RESIDENCES OF DISTINCTION****ROYAL COUNTY OF
BERKSHIRE****FIFTEENTH CENTURY MANOR HOUSE.**

30 minutes from Town (Paddington).

Massive oak beams, rafters and stone fireplaces.

**RESTORED AND MODERNISED AT A COST OF
OVER £3,000.**Twelve to fourteen bedrooms, four bathrooms, fine hall
loggia, four reception rooms; electric lighting, central
heating; Co.'s water.**FINE OLD ENGLISH GARDENS.**
two tennis courts, etc., in all about SEVEN ACRES.**GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.**DIBBLIN & SMITH, 106, Mount Street, W. 1. (Folio
7806.)

Situate within eight miles of a most delightful part of the

DORSET COAST**HUNTING WITH THE CATTISTOCK AND NEAR
THE BLACKMORE VALE.****HISTORICAL MANOR HOUSE,
REBUILT IN THE XVIIIth CENTURY.****MOST PLEASANT GEORGIAN RESIDENCE.**
with beautiful Adams embellishments, fine chimney-
pieces, and panelling. All rooms are of generous dimen-
sions; lounge hall, four reception rooms (one oak-panelled)
nine principal bed and dressing rooms, five secondary
bedrooms, bathroom; stabling for six, double garage,
two or four cottages; main water and lighting. The
gardens of modest size, are widely known for their beauty
and charm, with fine yew hedges, lawns, lovely waterfall
and lake; Tudor gateway to walled kitchen garden,
timbered park, about 20 ACRES.**FREEHOLD, £7,500.****TO SECURE IMMEDIATE SALE.**SOLE AGENTS, DIBBLIN & SMITH, 106, Mount Street,
W. 1. (Folio 6691.)**PRICE GREATLY REDUCED****IN THE FRIDAY COUNTRY OF THE ATHERSTONE
HUNT,**on the edge of the Pytchley, within easy reach of North
Warwickshire.**BEAUTIFULLY PLACED FREEHOLD
RESIDENCE.**

commanding fine views of the lovely countryside.

COST £18,000.**ACCEPT £10,500.****44 ACRES.**Model stabling for ten, three cottages, men's quarters.
PLEASANT OLD HOUSE. Central heating, electric
light; garages; lounge hall and five reception rooms,
eleven principal bed and dressing rooms, six maid-ser-
vants' bedrooms, two menservants' bedrooms; three
tennis courts, delightful gardens.**WELL-TIMBERED PARK.**

DIBBLIN & SMITH, 106, Mount Street, W. 1. (Folio 8140.)

OXFORDSHIRE**DELIGHTFULLY MELLOWED MODERN
RESIDENCE.****HIGH GROUND. TIMBERED DRIVE.**

Every convenience. Electric lighting.

Seven bedrooms, bathroom, three reception rooms.

STABLES AND GARAGE.Well-timbered grounds, walled kitchen garden, two
orchards and paddock, in all**FIVE ACRES.****£3,500, FREEHOLD.**DIBBLIN & SMITH, 106, Mount Street, W. 1. (Folio
7781.)**AUCTIONS**

Preliminary Announcement.

AMIDST THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY OF**BERKSHIRE DOWNS
NORTH END HOUSE, NORTH
MORETON.**

Under one hour of London (G.W. Ry.).

GENUINE OLD TUDOR RESIDENCE.Fine oak beams and open fireplaces, beautifully restored;
central heating, electric lighting; courtyard entrance;
dining room, spacious old drawing room, six bedrooms,
bathroom; garage, stabling, and farmbuildings.
**DELIGHTFUL OLD GARDENS, ORCHARD AND
MEADOWS; IN ALL ABOUT****EIGHTEEN ACRES.****FREEHOLD.**

As a whole or in two lots.—Messrs.

DIBBLIN & SMITH will offer by AUCTION, at
the London Auction Mart, at an early date (unless
previously sold).—Particulars of Sale of the Solicitors,
Messrs. A. WATKINS & BARTON, 116, St. Aldates Street,
Oxford; or of the Auctioneers, 106, Mount Street, W.1.
(Folio 7917.)

Preliminary Announcement.

SUSSEX**IN THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY BETWEEN ASH-
DOWN FOREST AND EASTBOURNE.****THE GATE HOUSE, FRAMFIELD.****PERFECT OLD XVIIIth CENTURY HOUSE,**
carefully restored; central heating and lighting; new
sanitation; twelve bedchambers, two bathrooms, four
reception rooms. **LOVELY OLD GARDENS.**
Stabling, garage, and farmbuildings, three cottages, wood-
land and pasture; about**80 ACRES.****FREEHOLD.**

As a whole or in Lots.—Messrs.

DIBBLIN & SMITH will offer by AUCTION, at
the London Auction Mart, at an early date (unless
previously sold).—Particulars of Sale of the Solicitor,
H. VAUGHAN VAUGHAN, Esq., Bournemouth; or
of the Auctioneers, 106, Mount Street, W. 1. (Folio 7262.)**ELLIS & SONS**Telephone:
Gerrard 4364-5.

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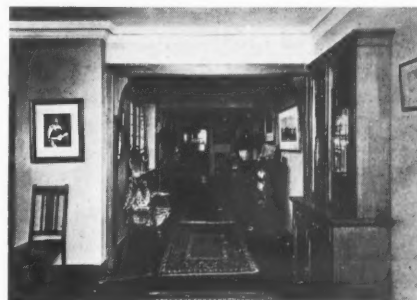
BY DIRECTION OF ALFRED WILLS, ESQ.

THE EXCEPTIONALLY WELL-BUILT**(PRE-WAR) AND MOST CONVENIENTLY
OF PICTURESQUE AND REFINED ELEVATION.**

FOR SALE PRIVATELY NOW OR BY AUCTION IN APRIL

PLANNED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE**AVENGHAT,****SANDY LODGE, HERTS.**230ft. above sea level, on sand and gravel soil, overlooking
the famous Sandy Lodge Golf Course; near station with
fast electric train service to London.Fine lounge, dining, drawing and billiard rooms, maids'
room, eight bedrooms, bathroom, etc., two staircases. Ti-
doors throughout and the floors on the ground level are
of oak.**COMPANY'S WATER. CENTRAL HEATING.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. GAS. TELEPHONE.**

Garage. Two greenhouses.

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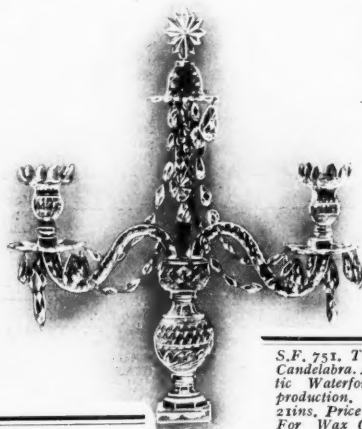
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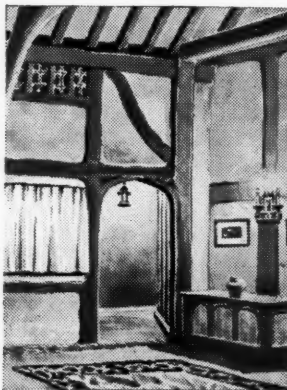
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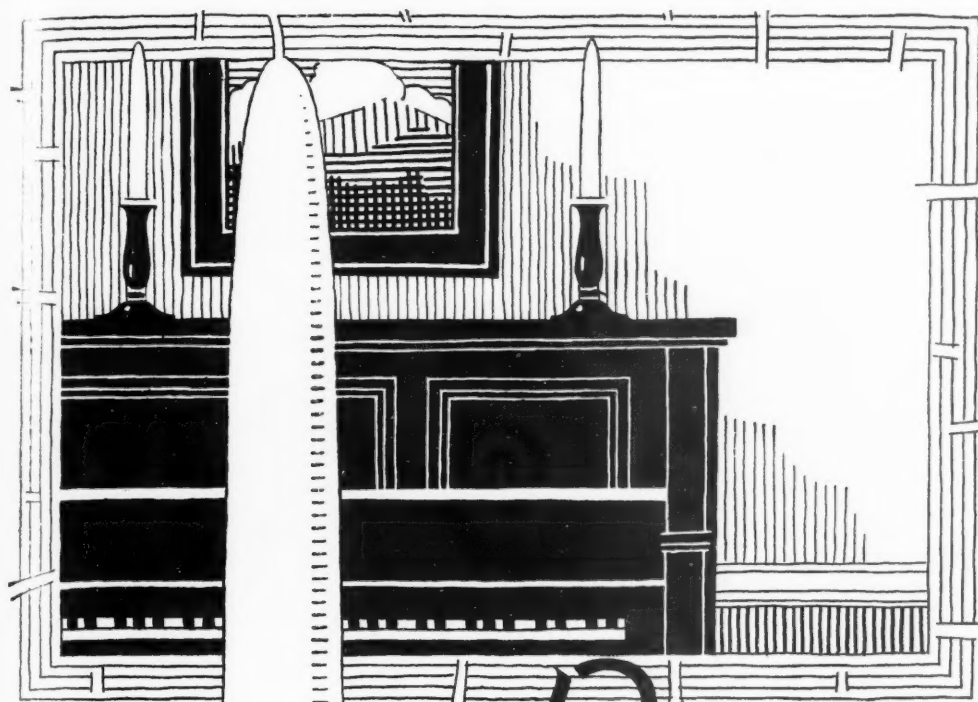
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VOL. LIX.—No. 1520.

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Raiding the Road Fund

WE shall obviously have to wait until Mr. Churchill introduces his Budget to know what the Government's real proposals are with regard to the Road Fund. Meanwhile, however, the Chancellor has given an assurance that he has no intention of reducing the amount of money available for the maintenance of existing roads, and a promise that, in the case of rural roads, he will actually increase the maintenance funds available. This means little, and is quite compatible with a large diversion of the "road revenue" to other channels. Mr. Churchill's position is, admittedly, difficult. Pressed as he is to find money to settle war debts abroad and to finance social schemes at home, he still cannot deny that the special taxes from which the Road Fund is maintained were authorised under the Government's express guarantee that they should be applied to the maintenance and improvement of our system of roads, and to no other purpose. If the money is now appropriated to balance a Budget heavily weighted with schemes of "social reform," we shall see once more that the mere passage of political power from the king to the masses does not greatly modify the methods adopted by our governors.

The fact is that all earmarking of particular revenues is constitutionally unsound. It is inexpedient, says Lord Derby to-day, that the Government should be bound by a promise given by its predecessors and be deemed

unable to turn the road revenues to the wider purposes of the State. It is certainly inexpedient, but it is also a good deal worse. The original expedient, plausible enough at the time, should never have been adopted, and should now be disavowed as constitutionally unsound. Revenue should be raised as such for general purposes, and Parliament should not be bound by bargains between the Crown and part of the electorate as to the disposal of special levies. Unfortunately, the Government are more likely to evade than to disavow the Road Bargain on such grounds. Expedients of the sort are too useful to any modern Government which wishes to tap new sources of revenue.

If, then, the Government will certainly evade—and have, as a matter of fact, a perfect constitutional right to disavow—an unconstitutional bargain on the part of their predecessors, the question becomes the purely practical one of "How much revenue, derived from whatever source, do they actually propose to devote to the maintenance or development of the road systems?" At present a special department of the Ministry of Transport controls the administration of the Road Fund. Much in the way of reconstruction is being done. With the assistance of local authorities by-pass roads are being built, dangerous corners are being smoothed out and an elaborate system of traffic control brought into being. So far, so good. But difficulties, unfortunately, are only just beginning. The improvements so far undertaken will barely meet the requirements of yesterday. The requirements of to-morrow have hardly been considered.

It must not be forgotten that, from the point of view of the State, expenditure on the roads is productive expenditure. The general picture presented by politicians and Press alike whenever the time of the Budget comes round is a series of hungry mouths, the dread chimeras of the Civil Service, waiting to be fed. We all feel that, having conjured them up, we must satisfy the brutes. How much each is to get will, naturally, depend on the amount of his clamour and importunity. This, at least, seems to be the cynical view of the politicians. It is a false view, and one which no reasonable person in control of a business concern would for a moment entertain. When the times of stress and strain to which Lord Derby alluded last week, arrive, surely the first thing to decide, after assuring the safety of the nation, is that as much expenditure as possible shall be productive. If the expenditure on our roads is now to be confined almost entirely to maintenance, it will be impossible to carry out many important works of reconstruction which certainly ought to be undertaken at once. On the other hand, there is no adequate reason why the heavy costs of the present period of adaptation and transition should fall entirely on the shoulders of those who pay rates and taxes to-day. The expenditure should be borne by those who will chiefly benefit from it, whether now or in the future. The proper course to be adopted would seem to be the raising of an immediate large loan which would enable the authorities to undertake reconstruction work on a greater scale than is at present possible, but the service of which would not fall exclusively upon the taxpayer of to-day. This, however, would mean that Mr. Churchill must be prepared to find at least an adequate sum for interest and sinking fund over and above whatever he fixes as necessary for the maintenance of the roads. As motoring increases and a satisfactory system of roads, the receipts from the taxation of motor owners will be correspondingly larger, and so far as the other side of the picture is concerned, employment will be increased at the same time. At the present time the motoring industry employs directly over a million people and if only our roads and our traffic control can be put on a sound and efficient basis, the number can be immensely increased. These are some of the facts which should be present to the minds of the Government when they decide how to allocate the revenue.

Our Frontispiece

OUR frontispiece this week is a portrait of Lady Rosemary Baring, elder daughter of the Earl and Countess of Cromer.



COUNTRY NOTES

NEVER, surely, did the most romantic novelist of our boyhood invent a situation more piquant than that which has arisen in connection with the COUNTRY LIFE Miniature Range Competition for Public Schools. As our readers will know, this competition, which is now considered the premier contest of its kind, has been won several times by Charterhouse, who have been "placed" on every occasion during the past eleven years. During the Christmas holidays the school authorities made the disturbing discovery that when the Charterhouse miniature range was converted from a longer range in 1908, it was left about 6ft. short of its proper 25yds. The work was carried out by a firm of experts, was passed by the War Office, and nobody, till the other day, had the slightest doubt as to the accuracy of the range. Major Jameson, who commands the Charterhouse O.T.C., has written us a letter, published in our correspondence columns—and has communicated with the other schools concerned—suggesting that the only thing to do is to consider Charterhouse disqualified in all past competitions and to substitute the name of the second school in each case on the Cup. So far as Charterhouse is concerned, such a course, with all that it entails, the recalling of medals, for instance, long ago engraved and presented to boys who have now left the school, will be extremely difficult, and, needless to say perhaps, extremely painful. Not only are each year's winners presented with silver medals, but the second and third teams are presented with bronze medals, and, consequently, many other schools will find themselves in situations of almost equal difficulty if they attempt to carry out Major Jameson's suggestion. For ourselves, it seems to us that in such competitions there must be some time limit, implicitly recognised, so far as the revision of awards is concerned. But we leave the discussion of this most awkward problem with confidence to the good sense of all concerned.

WHEN the Prince of Wales appealed for £100,000 for the National Rifle Association on March 11th last year, he said that no association better merited its prefix than this, whose work for the Empire was bounded only by the uttermost marches of the Empire. He said much more, and his appeal was taken up and repeated in different words by many public men and many public organs. It is illuminating to-day to read in the Annual Report of the Association that the appeal has resulted so far in £18,663 5s. 9d.; £5000 is still owing to the bank, and the deficit on last year was £963 odd. Truly, what know they of Bisley who only Bisley know? There are too many appeals for money going unanswered for any newspaper to devote space to a specific cause unless the facts raise it above the general run of those which want money. We all want money. It is the "why" that counts. The "why" in this case stands to-day as great and potent a fact as when the Prince put it before his people last year. We will

not stress the importance of the N.R.A. from the point of view of national defence. The last war needs no emphasis. All we would point out is that, if a man of wide vision and imperial outlook like the late Lord Cheylesmore could devote the whole of his life to its whole-hearted service, surely the man in the street can give it more than a passing thought. The N.R.A. represents more than Bisley, more than amateur rifle clubs, more than a means to a pleasant pastime. It represents the best in patriotism, the surest guarantee of peace—preparedness.

YOUNG artists are often embittered by the success that attends one or two of their colleagues, less through the merits of their work, than owing to luck in the matter of publicity. In earlier centuries patronage served the same purpose, and it was as necessary for a Giotto or Michelangelo to get the interest of a cardinal or prince as it is for a modern man to get paragraphs in the society papers. The old patrons, however, were, perhaps, juster judges of art than harassed journalists can be. Sir Joseph Duveen's offer of £1,000 annually, to be at the disposal of a small committee for the purchase of paintings by contemporary British artists, will go far to remedy this abuse. It is a statesmanlike proposal, for other countries have long since recognised the importance of a national school of painting, and have incorporated the encouragement of art among the duties of the State. In England we have no wish to extend bureaucratic methods to art, particularly as Sir Joseph's scheme involves not only the exhibition and loan of works acquired by the committee throughout the world, but also their sale through an institution open all the year round. The picture-buying public to-day has no certain means of ascertaining what the best informed judges of art think of the work of Mr. This or Mr. That. By Sir Joseph's munificence they will have permanent access to a saleroom where all the works will have the hall-mark of impartial expert approval.

FOR JETTY.

(In East Africa.)

How lonely is your grave,
Now that the stir war gave
To wildernesses is done;
Now that the lion and jackal go,
And only they, to and fro;
Now that the mountains, the moon and the deadly sun
Alone look on where you lie
In the waterless waste that you reached to die.
You, who so loved the flickers of light
On London's fire-fly Thames by night—
How lonely is your grave.

V. H. FRIEDLAENDER.

ALL those who go down to the Tube in lifts will rejoice that the restriction against smoking in them has been removed. It was more honoured in the breach than in the observance, and was a definite, if a small, annoyance. Few of us rise to the heights of Prince Florizel of Bohemia, who, once the ash had fallen from his cigar, threw away what he deemed the dead husk and lit a fresh one. Yet it is distinctly irritating to have to let a cigarette or a pipe go out, and in the case of a good cigar it is something of a tragedy in little. Smoking is to-day so generally permitted that non-smokers have grown hardened. It is, therefore, difficult to believe that even the most sensitive of what Mr. Collins called "elegant females" or the most cantankerous of old gentlemen will be any the worse for a whiff of tobacco in a lift. At least one person will, we feel sure, be thoroughly well pleased, and that is the liftman. He used periodically to say, "No smoking, please," but he did it in a perfunctory manner and as if he did not know—nor care very much—whether his behests would be obeyed. Both he and the passenger keeping his pipe alight by a covert suck will now have clear consciences.

CRUFT'S great show last week was the culmination of a series of remarkable years in the kennel world. The entries at the Royal Agricultural Hall marched on all

fours with the number of registrations at the Kennel Club in 1925, both being far in excess of any previous records. Among the 3,300 dogs benched at Cruft's were examples of the seventy odd breeds and varieties common to the country. Obviously, the breeding of pedigree dogs has cast a spell over all classes. The pursuit is fascinating. Some people are content with the mere winning of prizes, but the sporting instinct makes most men and women place more value upon the breeding of winners. Much may be said of the skill that enables one to see a good animal in the rough, but higher qualities are needed in order to breed one. Darwin wrote that not one man in a thousand had accuracy of eye and judgment sufficient to become an eminent breeder, but he encouraged us with the reflection that anyone so gifted might hope to succeed after years of study. There is much truth in the observation, which accounts for the fact, often noted, that the chief rewards in dog showing seem to fall consistently to a few kennels. The great support given to shows does not necessarily mean that the canine population is increasing, but it does imply the gradual supersession of the mongrel by better-looking animals.

A PUGNACIOUS motorist, infuriated by what he deems the tyranny of the police, has recently devised a scheme of revenge. He proposes that ten thousand of his fellow-victims should assemble at some point in central London where there is a limit of ten miles an hour and then proceed in a solemn procession, keeping rigidly to the lawful speed. At first sight this may appear a moderately good joke. It is possible to picture, not without chuckling, the blockaded street, the perspiring policemen, the possible ten thousand summonses for obstruction. But, like many other jokes of a practical order which amuse in imagination, this one would probably in fact degenerate into a lamentable bore, and the effort to show up the law in its traditional character of "a hass and a hidiot" would end by performing the same office for the motorist. The *reductio ad absurdum* is often a highly effective argument, but we cannot believe that it is suited to this case, nor that there are ten thousand motorists sufficiently absurd to adopt it.

A QUITE delightful book has just appeared, called "Scapa." It has nothing to do with the great war, but it is very much about another, longer and much better war. For it is an account of thirty-one years fighting by the Scapa Society (the Society for the Checking of the Abuses of Public Advertising), written by its founder and secretary, Mr. Richardson Evans. It is not too much to say that what diminution there has been in the numbers and offensiveness of misplaced hoardings and sky signs is the result of Scapa's, often unseen, influence. Many worse horrors—such as the projection of "ads." on the Nelson Column, and the use of Dover Cliffs for advertising sausages—have been averted or nipped in the bud by the Society. Commons preservation, town planning and by-laws for the preserving of picturesque amenities have also been largely inspired by this energetic body. Many of the enlightened actions of the present Minister of Transport are, indirectly, the outcome of thirty-one years steady reiteration of the doctrine that no individual has the right to deface town or country for his own ends at the expense of other folks' peace of mind. The book is published by Constable at 6s., not a devastatingly long "report," but a work of real literary charm, full of information, but also of humour.

IN self-defence the great majority of people simply do not see with their eyes in and around great towns. It requires gigantic lettering or flashing signs to "get seen," just as the battery of headlines is necessary to get some newspapers read, and gigantic architecture to make the modern store pay. The age has got out of scale. But, as Mr. John Bailey remarked in a lecture on the "Abuse of Public Advertising," the other night, we should not grumble so much if definite places and spaces were set aside expressly for advertisements; or if electric signs were worked into the design of theatre façades. Can a place so gimcrack and vulgar as Piccadilly Circus at

night be really called the centre of the Empire? And as we lose our sense of scale, the smaller, quieter things are lost to sight. We print a letter elsewhere, from an American lady, wondering that the country should suffer Thackeray's house in Young Street to become absorbed in a great haberdashery emporium. Curiously enough, it was an American—Fields, the publisher—who made Thackeray take him round to all the houses where he had worked. When they came to Young Street, Thackeray said, "Down on your knees, you rogue, for here 'Vanity Fair' was penned; and I will go down with you, for I have a high opinion of that little production myself."

IT is a positive relief to most of us that Mlle. Lenglen and Miss Wills have at last met in their much-heralded match at Cannes. We congratulate Mlle. Lenglen on her victory. And—now that the match is over there may be some surcease for the newspaper reader from all the trivialities and vulgarities, the interviews and prophecies and "snippets" of so-called news which have plagued him for the past ten days. Of all this pother the most objectionable part has been the dispute as to film rights. This would have been sufficiently unappetising if the match had been one between professional prize fighters. In connection with a game of lawn tennis between two young ladies it is disgusting. We are not saying for one moment that this state of things is the fault of the two players; they probably dislike it as much as anyone, and have our sympathy accordingly. It may be the fault of the general public, who are supposed to get the kind of mental pabulum they want. Yet it is hard to believe that reasonable people really desire to be informed that one of the two players has bought a new hat. No matter who's the fault, the whole thing has been a degradation of a good game, and is enough to make all players of games blush with shame.

THE TEACHER TO HER CLASS.

When we read Chaucer—suddenly
The small birds sing, the flowers bloom,
Your laughter fills the bare, bright room.
. . . "Which nouns have genitive in 'e'?"

Briskly I ask. Who knows? Who cares?
Your feet are in the stirrups. Lo!
Full cheerily the pilgrims go,
Gossip, and jest, and mutter prayers.

"Which nouns—?" In vain I bid you stay.
From Southwark inn to martyr's shrine
You ride with Madame Eglantine,
With yon fair Squire, who flutes all day,

With trusty yeoman, gauntlet-gloved,
Jog on, jog on. . . I prate and tease:
"Grammar of Chaucer. Notice, please—"
But you—you take the road he loved!

JOYCE COBB.

THE most fervent patriot among English football players will not grudge Ireland her last Saturday's victory at Dublin. The last few years must have been difficult ones for games in Ireland, and to have produced an international side of average merit capable of holding its own would have been no small achievement, but this year's side is much more than that; it is a really good one, which outplayed its enemies and entirely deserved to win. No wonder that when, in the last minute, Hewitt got the final try to make Ireland absolutely safe, the crowd fairly went mad with joy, and rushed on to the field to embrace its heroes. If there was one outstanding player, it was Stephenson, who played magnificently, scored a try and kicked three spectacular goals; but the whole fifteen quitted themselves like men, and should they win both their remaining matches, even the ranks of Scotland and Wales will "scarce forbear a cheer." As to the Englishmen, they must be set down, on the day, as rather disappointing. There seem to have been too many "wingers" among the forwards, and there was more than a suspicion that some of the players did not last as well as they should. The poor selectors have, once again, put on their thinking caps.

PASSING SAIL

CRAFT THAT ARE FOLDING THEIR WINGS.



FISHING LUGGERS DRYING SAILS AT LORE.

NOW that the sail-driven vessel is definitely doomed there has arisen in the last few years a very general interest in all that appertains to these wonderful creations of man's ingenuity. Luckily, this revival has come about before it is altogether too late to record the facts and details of all that went to the building, care and working of the sailing ship at its zenith. Almost every month a book is published written by some now elderly seaman describing the life of the men who served in these ships and the careers of the ships themselves. Another book will have a wealth of pictures of ships famous and otherwise, reproductions of contemporary lithographs, aquatints, etc. While all honour should be given to these contributions to nautical history, I have been trying for the last few years to preserve, by photographs, the few remaining types of sail that can still be seen in the English Channel. In most cases humble coasting and fishing craft, which, in a few years, seem likely to be no more, they are, nevertheless, equally as interesting to the nautical student as the finest China clipper that ever sailed.

It has always seemed curious that on the occasion of any wreck photographers from miles around will flock to the scene of the disaster to try and get a picture of the dead thing, but when she was a living, sentient being no notice was taken of her existence or her beauty. A collection of photos of shipwrecks has always seemed to be equivalent to one of friends taken after death.

Already, since the war, many types have become extinct, thanks to the ubiquitous marine motor. Originally put in as an auxiliary, the motor in this country rarely remains

long as such, but becomes the prime mover, with masts and sails cut down, to be used only in an emergency. Abroad, the case is somewhat different; there the motor is more often than not kept in a very definitely auxiliary position, and only used for getting in and out of harbour if the wind is foul, or in the event of there being no wind at all. Consequently, in Great Britain the younger generation of fishermen is growing up without the necessary knowledge of how to sail a vessel, thus dooming sail to a more rapid extinction still. It has definitely been laid down that one famous captain of square rig left sail, after a lifetime in its



BRIXHAM TRAWLERS, SHOWING BOTH TYPES OF STERN.



BRIGANTINE AMEROID, OF
WEST HARTLEPOOL.



BRIGANTINE IBIS, OF
FAVERSHAM.



BARQUE HIPPEIR, LYING AT
FALMOUTH.

service, and retired to steam because he could not get a decent crew of sailormen to man his ship.

The photographs illustrating this article have nearly all been taken during the last five years in and around Mount's Bay, Cornwall. A large proportion of the sail still seen around our coasts comes from abroad; the Danes still build very smart-looking wood schooners, usually three-masted, sometimes four. Occasionally they have a motor, but they still carry all their canvas, and use it. I was told of one Danish owner who has forty of these wood-built schooners, and still builds them. They are about three hundred tons and trade all over Europe, from Denmark down to Portugal, from Portugal with salt back to Cornwall, from Cornwall with china clay to the Baltic, from the Baltic to England with timber, from there back with coal to the Baltic. Such were the projected voyages of one of these schooners for the next few months after she had come to Mount's

Bay with salt from Portugal. The British coaster, on the other hand, though very picturesque, is usually about fifty years old, or even older in a few cases; two or three masted schooner or ketch is the usual rig, with an occasional barquentine, and still more rarely a brigantine. They are mostly engaged in carrying coal to various small ports, and, on account of their age, small crews and general poverty-stricken condition, remain in harbour a great deal of their time simply because they cannot risk meeting any really heavy weather, weather which in the days of their prime they would not have noticed. Now the fear is that the old hull will suddenly open up and sink under her crew's feet, as happens to one or two of the existing fleet nearly every winter gale. Sometimes her people get off; at others vessel and crew simply disappear.

A photograph was taken of a little two-masted schooner in Penzance harbour one August day a year or two ago. A



BRIXHAM TRAWLERS.



CUTTY SARK RIGGED AS A CHINA CLIPPER.

few weeks later her name was in the overdue list, and in due course she was definitely given up as lost with all hands. The last time she had been spoken was in the Irish Sea, and that same night a great gale came on, which was noticeable even on land. The poor little ship had, probably, simply opened up under the force of the terrific sea that must have been running and gone to the bottom like a stone.

One of the finest types of sailing vessel to be found anywhere is the Brixham trawler.

During the summer months there can nearly always be seen half a dozen or more of these craft anywhere off the Devon and Cornish coasts. These trawlers are ketch rigged and usually carry a crew of four men, for whom life must be pretty strenuous when at sea, when one considers that their vessel's length is about 75ft. and beam 18ft., even allowing for the fact that a steam capstan is carried with which to set sails, etc. Wonderfully weatherly and beautifully handled, the Brixham men always seem to be the last to seek shelter in a blow and the first to get outside again.

It is very fine to see a number of these vessels beating up for a harbour in a strong breeze, very often topsails set over reefed mainsails. Or, on a summer's morning, when the breeze has not yet made, a Brixham man coming in on the tide, with all his canvas set reflected in the water, is a sight worth seeing. There used to be at Brixham a smaller type of inshore trawler, cutter rigged, but these have now nearly all been be-motored, top mast struck and canvas cut down, simply for auxiliary use.

On the other hand, the ketches seem to be one of the few type of sailing craft that are still holding their own. Several new boats have been built this year and last, differing in size a little, but not much. The most noticeable variation is the shape of the stern. In some of the new boats this is now elliptical instead of the rather ugly square-ended counter that was always usual up to a few years ago. One imagines that the elliptical stern would be always chosen if the question of cost did not enter in.

Another frequent visitor to the West Cornwall ports is the French "crabber." Most of these boats have Camaret as their port of register, but a few come from Paimpol. Although usually known as crabbers, these boats are really fishing for cray fish, which they take over in great numbers to France. The vessels are cutter or yawl rigged, with a crew of five or six men and very often a small boy. The boats vary in size



CAMARET "CRABBER" ENTERING NEWLYN HARBOUR.

somewhat, but are, on an average, about sixty feet over all and very beamy, straight stem and a raking stern post with a transomed stern counter carrying on the rake of the stern post. The colouring of these French boats is very fine, the sails are white, brown or red, while the hulls are black, light blue, white, grey or green; and one craft had her sails a light blue, matching the colour of her hull. It can be imagined that a fleet of eighty or more—which is the number a summer gale will collect—leaving Mount's

Bay after the gale is over is a sight worth seeing. The little craft are handled with an ease and skill which is very striking, and there can be no doubt that they are manned by fine sailormen.

Up to just before the war the Cornish fishing fleet was nearly all sail, now not one sailing lugger remains. It is true most of the fleet carry lug sails still, but very much cut down, no mizzen topsail at all, and the mizzen itself all inboard like a ketch's mizzen, no longer the standing lug of old days, with its clew hauled out to the end of a long outrigger projecting some eighteen feet or so beyond the stern. There are several of the old vessels still in use, but all with engines in them, so that, though we cannot any longer see the great lugsails themselves, or the way they were handled, we can still see the distinctive type of hull that was evolved as the most suitable for fast sailing combined with fishing in the seas around the western end of the Channel.

With the passing of sail it seems probable that even the hulls of vessels will lose their characteristic local differences and will largely tend to become standardised. To those interested in sail the other side of the Channel would seem to offer a larger field for investigation than this, both because the marine motor has not made as yet the same headway there as over here, and also because, when it has been installed, the sails are still kept as the chief motive power. The St. Malo district has several distinctive types, one of the most interesting of which is the "Bisquine." Though this particular rig is dying out, its place being taken by the cutter rig, there are still to be seen many examples of it, especially at the fishing village of Cancale, where two or three masted fishing boats so rigged are fairly plentiful.

That sailing shipping can give most extraordinarily picturesque photographs is suggested by some of the craft illustrated in this article, and it is to be hoped, therefore, that many others will study and record the fast vanishing sailing vessels that still ply round our coasts.

OLIVER HILL.



BISQUINE OF CANCALE.



A DANISH SCHOONER LEAVING NEWLYN.

SPORTING DOGS AT CRUFT'S

WHAT THE SHOW BENCH HAS DONE FOR THE SPORTING BREEDS.

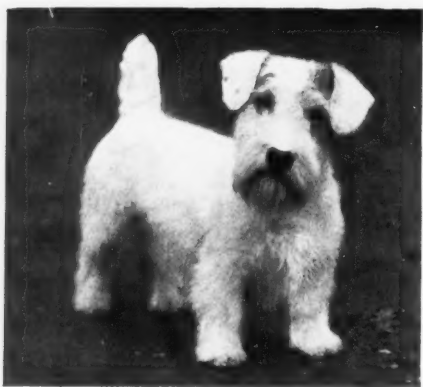
BYOND question, Cruft's Show last week was a remarkable exposition of the hold that dog breeding has got upon all sections of the community. That more than 3,300 individual dogs of high breeding could be brought together in one building from every part of the British Isles is significant. They were competing for prizes that could not possibly pay the expenses of those who live at a distance from London, however many they might happen to win. By a curious stroke of irony that was almost whimsical in its application, the richest treasure was to be earned in a variety that was of less account than most, a New York enthusiast offering £25 in two classes for the Blenheim spaniels that most nearly conformed to the type prevailing in the days of the Stuarts. So great is the gap between the Blenheims of the present day and those of the seventeenth century that the quest of a survivor is like seeking an Elizabethan house among the pseudo-Queen Anne residences of a desirable residential suburb.

If such is by any chance to be found, that is not merely a degenerate piece of modernity, the only possibility is that the Duke of Marlborough may have



LABRADOR.

Mrs. Quintin Dick's Banchory Kelpie. Won a number of firsts.



SEALYHAM.

Mrs. Charters' St. Margaret Surprise. Winner of dog challenge certificate.



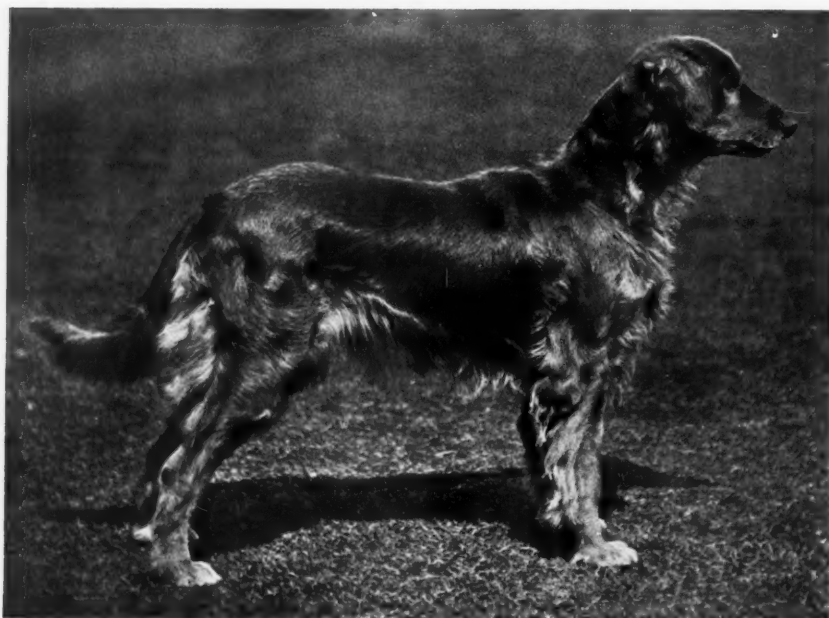
SCOTTISH TERRIER.

Major W. G. Johnson's Ch. Laurieston Defender.



WEST HIGHLAND WHITE TERRIER.

Miss Smith-Wood's Binny of Rushmore. Bitch challenge certificate.



T. Fall.

GOLDEN RETRIEVER.

Copyright.

Hon. Mrs. Grigg's Kib of Kentford. Bitch challenge certificate winner.

still preserved his strain. I have heard that the lineal descendants of dogs owned by this great family can trace their ancestry as far back as the latter part of the eighteenth century. In opening with this theme I am not taking such violent liberties with the heading to the article as some may imagine, because the Blenheims at one period were sporting spaniels, and not merely the lapdogs that we now know. Less than fifty years ago "Stonehenge" spoke of both King Charles's and Blenheims as having pretty good noses and hunting game readily. I cannot imagine, however, that they were as suitable for field work as the larger Cocker, and for that reason I am not going to quarrel with the conversion of the breed into *chiens de luxe*.

The real toilers in a busy world, as represented in all their perfection of form and coat, at Cruft's, had to be content with the modest reward of £3 if they were fortunate enough to win a first prize; but this, of course, is not the sole value of a victory at Cruft's. Most of the sporting breeds and varieties, gundogs, hounds or terriers, were there in such amazing strength that great fame was earned by the chosen few. Have shows exerted a baneful influence upon sporting dogs? I cannot imagine that,

If this were the case, so many sporting men and women, whose claim to the term is beyond reproach, would have been exhibiting or sanctioning the proceedings by their presence. Admittedly, at these functions judges cannot do more than say that, in their opinion, a dog is so constructed as to perform satisfactorily his legitimate business. Field trials or actual practice alone can decide if a dog has nose, pace and cleverness, and all the other things that are required to make him useful to the sportsman.

Surely, a working dog is all the better for having sound legs and feet, muscular quarters, short couplings, and an adequate spring or depth of ribs. I believe that some of those enthusiasts who have striven to raise the general level of moorland and forest ponies have had their ardour a trifle damped by the obstructive attitude of less progressive owners, who have no sympathy with new-fangled ideas of producing a more marketable class of animal of good conformation. Apparently, they think that any ugly three-cornered brute is preferable to one that is well and truly made. We cannot ignore the fact that many non-typical, badly shaped misfits in the dog world can only be got rid of if they are described as "workers," and a few cheap sneers thrown in about "beautiful" dogs may help to carry conviction to a potential purchaser.

In surveying the massed battalions of Labradors at Cruft's I could not avoid the conviction that, but for shows, this most useful variety of gundog would have had but little vogue; and certainly golden retrievers, which were also in very substantial numbers last week, would never have been familiar to more than a restricted few. Concerning the latter variety, first and second in the most important dog class were Mr. J. Eccles' Ch. Haulstone Dan and the Hon. Mrs. Grigg's Ch. Rip of Kentford. That both



AFGHAN HOUND.

Miss D. E. Denyer's Taj Mahip of Kaaf. Winner of dog challenge certificate.



BLOODHOUND.

Mrs. Edmunds' Ledburn Boswell. Winner of dog challenge certificate.



CHOW-CHOW.

T. Fall. Mrs. Lionel Faudel-Phillips' Lee Wu. Winner of dog challenge certificate.



SAMOYEDE.

Copyright. Mrs. Kilburn Scott's Ch. Antarctic Zaza. Winner of bitch challenge certificate.

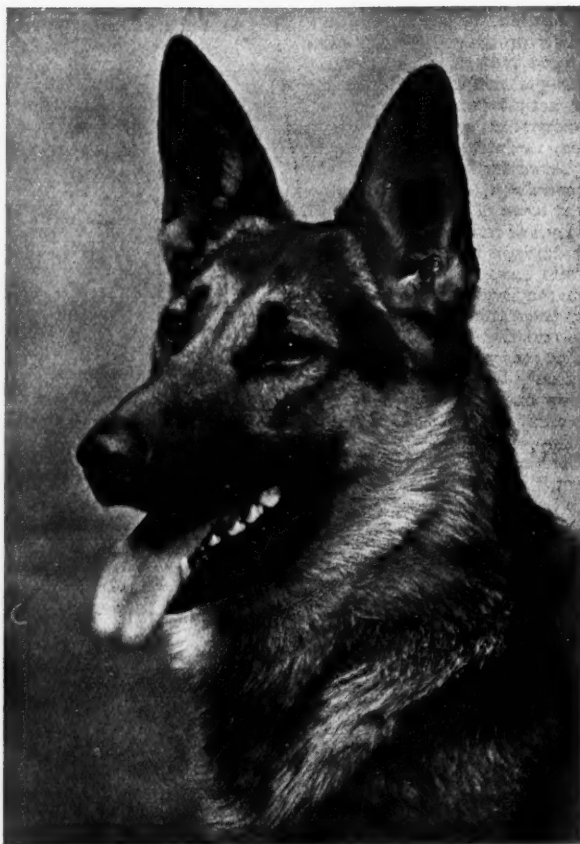
should bear the honourable title of champion means that they have won credit in the field as well as in the showing. Again, in open bitches Mrs. Grigg was first with Kib of Kentford, and Mrs. Charlesworth second with Ch. Noranby Daydawn, neither of which is a carpet knight. Turning to the Labradors, we have Mrs. Quintin Dick's Ch. Panchory Danilo at the head of the dogs and her Panchory Kelpie winning a number of prizes. Once more irreproachable working strains in the ascendant. So sound an authority as Mr. C. A. Phillips recently spoke approvingly of the modifications that have crept into Cocker spaniels in order to meet the requirements of latter-day sportsmen, who need a dog capable of retrieving as well as finding game.

Can anyone quarrel with the stamp of English or Welsh springers that is winning at shows? Surely, both these dogs are put together on thoroughly workmanlike lines; and even the field spaniel, that once was the sport of the "fancier," is now able to go out without discrediting himself. Mrs. Seymour's Ch. Wribbenhall Waitress, after being fourth in one of the stakes at the Spaniel Club trials, went on to Birmingham Show, where she was awarded the challenge certificate, which meant that she was the best of her sex.

To whichever breed we turn, the same conviction is brought home to one—that, in the main, the points laid down in the show standards for sporting dogs are in no sense antagonistic to utility needs, and if sporting men and women prefer decent-looking animals to any crooked-legged, slack-backed, ugly-headed specimen, why should they be criticised for showing such a preference?

The crowds that thronged the galleries in the Royal Agricultural Hall spoke emphatically for the popularity of the terriers, most of which turned up in overwhelming numbers. Students of pedigrees will assure us that the Parson Jack Russell blood runs in the veins of most of the leading show strains, all of which spring from Hunt terriers of some sixty years ago. It is reasonable to suppose that the owner of a valuable terrier may be diffident about running any risks with him; but so long as his brothers and sisters are engaged in work, no one can say that the blood is wrong. The tendency to get terriers too big, at one time observable, is no longer regarded with approval. Mrs. Charters' Sealyham, Ch. St. Margaret Surprise; Major W. G. Johnson's Scottish terrier, Ch. Laurieston Defender; and Miss Smith-Wood's West Highland White terrier, Binny of Rushmore—all big winners at Cruft's—are a nice handy size.

It is impossible to keep Alsations out of the picture in any dog article to-day. By force of numbers and personality



T. Fall. ALSATIAN. *Copyright.*
Mrs. Johnson's Ch. Cillahson of Picardy. Dog challenge certificate.

Mrs. Kilburn Scott's Ch. Antarctic Zaza retained her supremacy at Cruft's.
A. CROXTON SMITH.

they insist upon bobbing up and they convey a useful lesson to us. Although they fall within the non-sporting group, it must not be forgotten that they are sheepdogs, and breeders make almost a fetish of those utilitarian qualities, temperament and movement. It is gratifying to see an English-bred dog, by an English-bred sire, receiving the principal honours in his sex from a foreign judge. This was Mrs. Johnson's Ch. Cillahson of Picardy. I had an interesting selection of Afghan hounds to judge, of which I liked best Miss D. E. Denyer's Taj Mahip of Kaaf, a dog that had every appearance of being able to gallop.

Then a picture is given of Mrs. Edmunds' winning bloodhound, Ledburn Boswell. As with all the hounds exhibited by this lady, he has real hound properties as well as bloodhound type. Among the other non-sporting breeds, Chow-chows appeal to one as being made compactly—sturdy of frame, and with plenty of good straight bone. Lee Wu won the dog challenge certificate for Mrs. Lionel Faudel-Phillips. As general purpose dogs in their native land—herders, guards, trackers, and sometimes draught dogs—Samoyedes have activity and power in a moderate compass; and they are handsome as well, with their long white coats.

A SHORT STORY.

"Uncle? Uncle?" . . . She knocked on the bedroom door;
Softly she rapped at the door of the top-floor room.
"Uncle; are you awake?" . . . The parlour clock struck four.
And down in Kent, where uncle came from,
The bright old-fashioned dahlias were in bloom.

Her uncle was a lonesome bleached old man.
Till yesterday she hadn't seen his face
For fifteen years—not since her troubles first began,
When she got married to this drudging place
And Bob, who left her nothing but his name's disgrace.

London had been her tomb. Kent was her childhood; and
Now while the kitchen candle guttered in her hand
With fallow face she bent and listened and did not know
That she knocked at the dahlia-guarded gate of long-ago. . . .

"Why am I standing up here now, for goodness' sake?"
(No sound but the noise downstairs of the dripping taps.)
"He's fast asleep; though I thought while I lay awake
I could hear him moving about, and wondered perhaps
He might like me to come up and bring him a nice cup of tea;
And we'd talk for a bit, as we did last night,
Of days all happy and lost to sight;
For there's nobody left from those times except uncle and me."

SIEGFRIED SASSOON.

THE LOSS OF A VANBRUGH HOUSE



Copyright.

1.—OULTON PARK: THE SOUTH FACADE.

"COUNTRY LIFE."

IT is sad to see how rapidly the England of old is passing away, and this winter the elements themselves are joining with the economic conditions of the day in depriving us of one precious item of our national heritage—the unrivalled series of our fine country seats. On Christmas Eve fire destroyed Hagley. A fortnight ago Howick was burnt out. Now we have to deplore the loss of Oulton through the same ruthless agency that has taken toll not only of the house and its valuable contents, but also of human life.

When Henry VIII was King, Leland found "the auncientis of the Egertons" seated at Oulton, which had come to that Cheshire family by marriage in Edward IV's time. Here a timber-framed house of true old Cheshire type stood in a moat up to the year 1715, or thereabouts, when John Egerton, childless, sixty years of age and threatened with blindness came to a resolution, as he informs us, to rehouse himself in brick and stone and on a much bigger and more sumptuous scale. Did he go to Vanbrugh for a design? It is always said so, but, I fancy, there is no direct evidence that he did. Nor is there about the elevations, the architectural grouping, proportions and details, anything which would bring the house into line with Castle Howard and Blenheim, Beaton Delaval and Grimsby, the most characteristic creations of that very individual architect, the centenary of whose death occurs on March 26th. But some resemblance may be traced with certain other houses in which Vanbrugh was certainly or most probably concerned, such as Duncombe in Yorkshire and King's Weston in Gloucestershire. The skyline of Oulton, with its many pediments, as shown above (Fig. 1), is somewhat Vanbrughian, and we do almost recognise his touch in the most prominent exterior feature, the centre of the north or entrance side. Here, all built of a fine white ashlar, is a slight projection with great rusticated coigns, and with four mammoth engaged columns with

Corinthian capitals supporting broken sections of entablature, above which rises a pointed pediment enclosing a rich combination of family heraldry and warlike implements. The windows of this section, alone at Oulton, have the semicircular tops that Vanbrugh insistently favoured. The other illustration (Fig. 2) introduces us to a noble hall, with stone walls supporting a vaulted stucco ceiling. Here, again, the treatment is not definitely characteristic of Vanbrugh, and yet is not unlike his manner. The features that point to him on the exterior are again present. Fluted pilasters in groups rise upwards. Round-headed apertures on two storeys form much the sort of "screen" that he used at Audley End. The curious *bombé* plinths from which the ceiling vaulting springs, and which occur again outside on a few of the roof balustrade plinths, are what we might expect from him, and are in strong contrast to the Adam urns that were afterwards set up along the south façade. The

conclusion, surely, is that Vanbrugh may well have been asked for a design but did no more than sketch the main features, leaving all the rest to a subsidiary architect such as we find habitually on the ground and in charge where Vanbrugh, the busy and many-sided, did no more than some suggestive strokes.

Apart from the hall, the great reception rooms at Oulton were not very sympathetic, but very precious was the Chinese lacquer room. The panels were of various sizes. Some were as large as 12ft. by 6ft., and represented intricate scenes of houses, people, birds and vegetation. Others were only some 18ins. across, and each represented some kind of beast beloved of the Chinese artist. All were lacquered in green, red and gold, upon a black background. Lacquered chairs also there were at Oulton, showing John Egerton's partiality for this type of decoration. They, and much else, including fine pictures, and enumerated in his inventory, will still have been in the house when the disaster occurred last week.



Copyright.

2.—THE HALL.

"C.L."

H. AVRAY TIPPING.

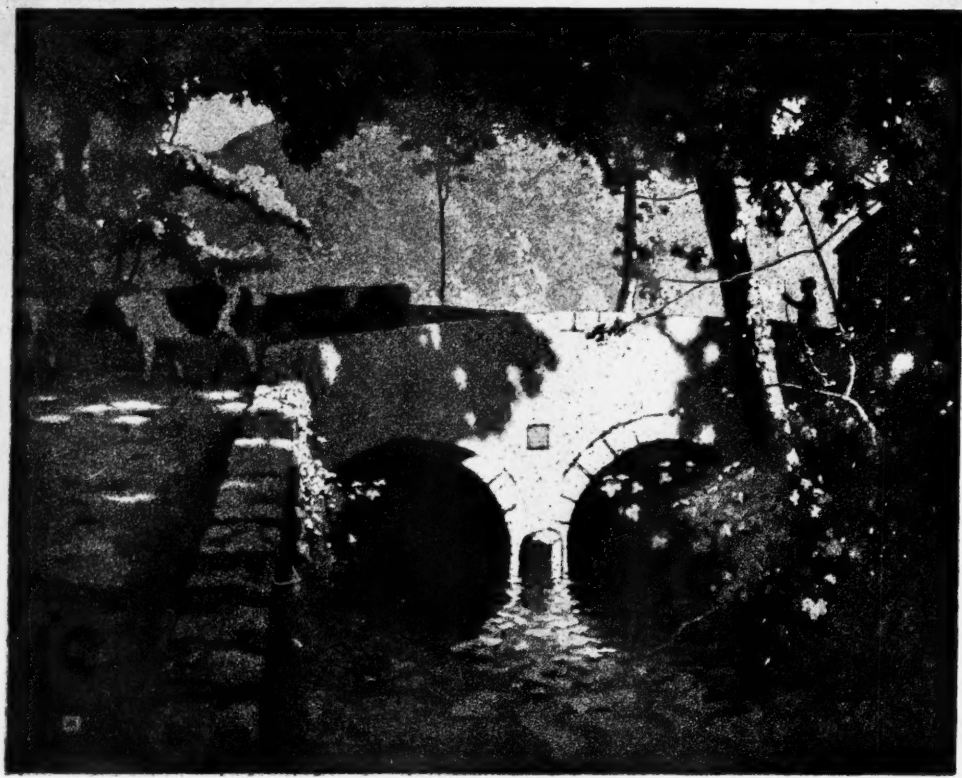
THE PAINTER-ETCHERS AT WORK

TO the general public, which wanders into such places largely from social motives, there can be little comparison between the interest excited by a gallery filled with modern oils or water colours and a collection of etchings, aquatints and engravings such as is to be seen to-day at the Gallery of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers in Pall Mall. This does not mean, however, that the Painter-Etchers' Exhibition is not more worthy of attention than the majority of modern gallery exhibitions. To those who realise that connection between art and the bounds imposed upon the artist by his medium, they are worthy of far more attention than some of the contemporary collections of paint-pots which are being flung in the face of the public. Of course, if you have only time to visit *one* gallery you will go to be dazzled by a worldful of Sargents or to the Alpine Club Gallery to see Mr. John Wells' delicious craftsmanship in oils. But otherwise you will be well advised to go to the Painter-Etchers' Gallery in Pall Mall. The trouble that has kept the public away in the past has always been that etching and its associated arts have been regarded for so many years as mere processes of reproduction. They

are now rightly looked upon by those who practise them as creative arts of the first order. In the present exhibition there is only one work of the nature of reproduction, an admirable mezzotint by Mr. H. Macbeth-Raeburn, A.R.A., after Ben Marshall's portrait of "J. C. Shaddick, Esq."

The delightful thing about the Exhibition as a whole is the variety, not only of media but of method and experiment. Etching, drypoint, aquatint, wood-engraving, all are being used

creatively—with freedom and skill, within the limits which they impose upon their practitioners. Among the etchings proper are two delightful heads by Mr. G. L. Brockhurst—"Corinne" and "Le Béguin"—and a fine group, "The Farmer Dentist," by Mr. E. Blampied. There are, naturally, many more or less architectural subjects, one of the best of which is Mr. Ian Strang's "Alcantara Bridge, Toledo." Drypoints are just as many and as varied in their excellence. Two of them by Mr. John Nicolson (Fontarabie) cannot be passed without mention. Still more interesting, you may think, is the way in which those artists who have a real instinct for tone have been able to produce such admirable effects in aquatint. Mr. A. S. Hartley's "A Shaded



"A SHADED STREAM."
From the aquatint by Alfred Hartley.



"SUN AND STORM IN SUFFOLK."
From the aquatint by Leonard Squirrell, R.E.



"HAYTIME IN DEVON."
From the aquatint by Margaret Kemp-Welch.

Stream," which is reproduced here, speaks for itself; and those who love the varied play of light and shade on our countryside will delight in Mr. Squirrel's "Sun and Storm in

Suffolk." Miss Margaret Kemp-Welch's "Haytime in Devon" shows us what entirely different effects can be produced by the use of the same medium.

RALPH JEFFERSON.

THE CHOSEN ONE-AND-TWENTY

BY BERNARD DARWIN.

ONCE again, this week, I have to write with rather a nice discretion, because I was one of the four, at once flattered and embarrassed by their office, who chose the twenty-one players warned to stand by, if wanted for the Walker Cup team. Yet I do not think I need really be very much frightened, because our choice seems to have been orthodox to the point of dullness. For some days before it was published I read various anticipations of our list. I felt a little like a malignant old gentleman who has made his will, and amuses himself by imagining how "sold" his relations will be when his bequests are made known. Or, rather, it would have entertained me to feel like that old gentleman; but I enjoyed no such unworthy satisfaction, because the guessers always came within a name or so of guessing the whole list right. Consequently, I must conclude that we have done nothing at all daring or startling or outrageous.

In fact, of the twenty-one chosen, thirteen have already represented Great Britain once or more in a Walker Cup match, and one, Mr. Gordon Simpson, played in the first match of all, at Hoylake in 1921, before Mr. Walker had given his cup. Mr. Gillies, Mr. Layton and Mr. Ellison have played for England, and so there are only four "uncapped" players left. It may be said that this looks as if the selectors had been something too "stodgy" and conservative. Yet it is of little avail to choose people not because they are good, but because they are new, and I do not think it is an indiscretion to remark that no one would have been better pleased than the choosers if youth had been more largely represented among the chosen. We could never hope to have so young a side as America puts in the field. Of the eight who are coming across the Atlantic to play this year, Mr. Mackenzie is, I believe, nineteen, and Mr. Watts Gunn twenty-three; even Mr. Gardner and Mr. Ouimet, who are the hoary veterans of the side, are twelve years or so younger than our first greybeard, Mr. Michael Scott, and ten years younger than Mr. Harris and Mr. Simpson, who come next to him. True, we have in our whole twenty-one two quite young players, Mr. Rex Hartley and Mr. Geoffrey MacCallum, but they have yet got to play themselves into a team of eight, and, furthermore,

the average age of our team will certainly be a great deal higher than that of the Americans. Whether the cause is psychological or physiological or a mixture of both, I do not know; but the solid fact is that the American player acquires a stabilised and finished game far earlier in life than does the Briton. True, he often disappears from the scene much earlier also. "Only a moment; a moment of strength, of romance, of glamour—of youth!" So it might almost be said of him in Mr. Conrad's words. But that is very little comfort to us, since, as he passes, he hands on the torch, to be struggled for between half a dozen still younger and still better. I gather that my old friend Mr. Gillies thinks it is because the young American learns to start the swing with his hips. I yield to no one in my admiration of the ingenious mind of Mr. Gillies or the sound style of the American golfers, but I really do not think this precocious excellence can all of it be attributed to a movement of the hips. I do think, however, it has something to do with the fact that the American boy golfer gets much more coaching, and so a better grounding, than his British contemporary. So perhaps Mr. Gillies and I really agree.

In those various anticipatory lists which I studied the names of all the twenty-one chosen players appeared once or more, except, I think, that of Mr. Gordon Simpson. He was only tentatively suggested, almost as an after-thought, by one experienced golfer. But then, I have not been reading the Scottish papers. There I should probably have found his name often enough. At any rate, I am very glad it is there. Even had I not received, just as a reminder, an exemplary castigation from him at St. Andrews last summer, I should surely have remembered how sound and skilful and trustworthy a golfer he was and how certain to keep an opponent playing.

I should very much like to be able to look into the future and see if the names of all the eight men who will finally take the field at St. Andrews are among these twenty-one names now published. It may very well be that at least one player, possibly more than one, may force a way into the team by fine play in the championship. We ought to hope that there will be such discoveries, for assuredly we want all the strength we can get.

Yet, personally, I cannot help hoping that there will not be too many. We can all think of players who have gone a long way through championships, but of whom no level-headed critic could possibly assert that they were among the eight best players in the country. Let a man have a day or two of inspired putting or a lucky draw, and he may make it difficult for a selection committee not to choose him, even though their better judgment does not really assent to his claims. There is nothing so hard as to know exactly how much importance to attach to current form. It is very important, no doubt, but it can "let you down" very badly. And so, for the sake of the selection committee, I cannot help hoping that, generally speaking, the "probables" may beat the "possibles" in the championship, and that no

champion will be knocked out by that traditional giant-killer, the man who "keeps a sweetie shop in Leith."

My own belief is that we shall have a good side, a better one than came down with so sad a crash in the last round of the 1923 match at St. Andrews when the Cup seemed really within our grasp. It is hard to give any very solid grounds for this profession of faith. All of the eight who played on that disastrous day are among the twenty-one. A considerable proportion of them are likely to play again, and I do not know that, taken as a whole, they have improved. Yet I do feel a conviction that this will be a better team and that it will play better. Whether it will be good enough is another question, but there is no cause and no room for despondency.

FISH OF ENGLISH FRESH WATERS

By DR. FRANCIS WARD.

(Illustrated from photographs taken under water.)

FISHING traditions have grouped the fish of our lakes and rivers under two main headings—sporting fish and coarse fish. The salmon and the common brown trout in all its disguises are included among the former. Coarse fish mainly consist of members of the carp family—cyprinoids. Of these the most frequently met in our waters are the carp itself, the roach, the rudd and the dace, the bream of our broads and the chub of our streams. Of predatory fish we have the pike, the perch and the pestilential eel.

At different times I have caught typical specimens of almost all our fresh-water fish, and during my fishings found what a sporting crowd our coarse fish are, and, further, how their intelligence far exceeds that of members of the salmon family.

Of course, for thrilling moments nothing can beat the magnificent efforts of a clean-run sea-trout in his fight to get free, the first wild rush of a spring salmon or the bold tactics of a big brown trout.

Yet, if you wish to pit your intelligence against a fish, undertake to catch a few good specimens of our cyprinoids, which, in addition, afford no mean sport.

One of the most interesting and sagacious of these is the carp itself. In common with coarse fish in general, the carp is a



COMMON CARP: NOTICE THE PROTRACTILE MOUTH ABOUT TO OPEN.

summer spawner. For some time previous to spawning these apparently clumsy fish appear to go mad: they leap in the air and chase each other round and round until the surface of the water is worked into a froth.

After a time the female enters the weeds growing round the bank, where she is followed by the male. Soon after the female sheds the eggs, which are very small and at first viscid, so that they adhere to the plant life; the eggs are fertilised by the milt or soft roe of the male, which he sheds over them.

The fry grow very rapidly, and the fish are sexually mature when they are three years old, and about a foot long. From now onwards, whether their homes are in a pond or in a deep flowing river, they become very wary. During the heat of a summer day they bask near the surface, and in early morning and evening feed on the bottom. Here they suck up decaying matter, extract what they require, and spit out the rest. At times they cruise around, browsing on the young shoots of aquatic plants.

Carp are extraordinarily susceptible to vibrations of the water, and, in a pond, will never allow a boat or punt to approach. I remember one case where several unsuccessful attempts had been made to approach some inaccessible fish, and how they were outwitted by a farm hand who was helping me to get a good specimen. This lad threaded his fine gut through a leaf, which, acting as a sail and a float, carried a wriggling worm to the unsuspecting carp.

A big carp when hooked makes an extraordinarily wild rush, suggestive of great weight, and as he can only be fished for on fine tackle, frequently he breaks straight away.

A carp, even when you offer him a lure in a manner to which he does not



RUDD: THEIR SILVER SCALES REFLECTING THEIR SURROUNDINGS.

object, gently sucks it in by extending a protractile mouth over it; but before he has really got hold of it, some uncanny instinct tells him that the bait has a hook in it and he spits it out.

A knowledge of the food cyprinoids prefer is very useful when fishing, for the everlasting scented pastes offered them are not really to their liking. Cyprinoids feed on a very mixed diet. The carp itself is almost a vegetarian, while others like the chub are predaceous, feeding on minnows, loach and the fry of various fish, though a chub takes a fly very readily; yet, to show to what extent a chub will vary its diet, one of the most effective ways to catch this fish is to bait with cheese. This is not mere hearsay copied from old books; I have done most successfully myself with this bait.

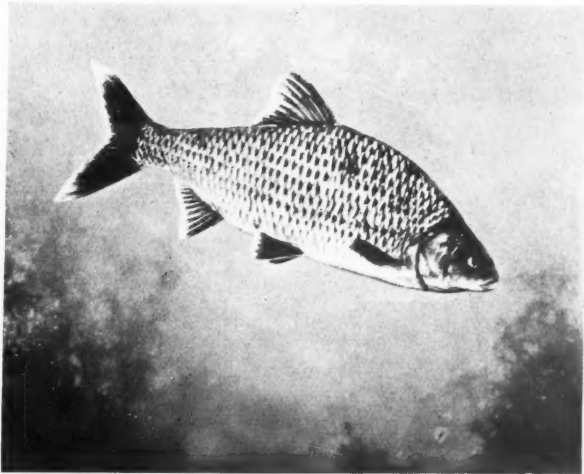
In all cyprinoids the mouth is toothless, but teeth are present on the bony arches on either side of the throat. These pharyngeal teeth vary in character according to the usual feeding habits of any particular fish. In the carp they are grinders and have the appearance of old molars in a horse's mouth. They are attached to the lower part of the pharyngeal arch and grind against a triangular gristly pad, situated just beyond the roof of the mouth.

Throat mastication can be well observed in the gold fish, which is a domesticated carp. With the chub the teeth are long, curved and pointed, they are situated on the sides of two arches, so that when these arches are approximated the chub is able to cut a minnow in half. Roach, rudd, dace and other cyprinoids have varying forms of throat teeth by which each fish can be recognised.

Doubtless the most pleasant way to fish is with a fly and particularly with a floating fly. Dace, chub and others give excellent sport with a dry fly, and on a hot summer's day I have killed chub when nothing else was doing.

Large chub often take to a solitary life like a cannibal trout, and will cruise round under an overhanging willow tree or alder. Dapping with a buzzing bluebottle fly in this situation is a certain kill.

Turning to the predatory fish, it is impossible in a short space to give any account of their habits, so I will merely show



ROACH; PHOTOGRAPHED BY A FRONT LIGHT, AND THUS SEEN AS A SILVER FISH.

the different ways in which the pike and the perch are marked and shaded in order to make them inconspicuous for aggressive purposes, while the roach and dace are silvered fish to conceal them from these two enemies.

The main concealing factor in fish life, when the fish is seen from under the water, is reflection. So the best concealed fish are fish with silver sides, such as roach and dace, for as they swim on a level keel they act as mirrors and appear brown, grey, green, according to the general colour and tone of their surroundings. Along the back of a fish, however, are numerous dark colour cells which cut off the light from above. If it were not for the presence of these cells, the silver fish would show a streak of light along

its back which would reveal its presence wherever it went. The pike and the perch have the same fundamental principles in their concealment, but, in addition, they have upon the body bar marks which help to conceal them against the under-water scenery of rushes and weeds.

I have given an illustration of a small pike about nine inches in length.

If this little fish were seen above the water, it would show a dark olive green back, yellowish green sides and a white belly, with bright diagonal bands across the body. In the illustration shown, taken under water, the body of the little pike is one uniform shade by reflecting the general colour around, but the pike is among a pattern of rushes, and so has been provided by a series of bars, which do not reflect but remain as marks. Thus, instead of the pike showing as a dark object in the general pattern, seen from a distance it appears to be part of it.

As the pike grows into a large fish, instead of keeping to the reed beds it lies on the bottom, often in mid-stream. The bottom of a river or pond as seen from below appears patchy and spotty, because of the different ways in which objects lying there catch the light from above. So the big pike has to become a spotted fish to render it inconspicuous. These spots are acquired by the yellow bands on the pickerel being absorbed at regular intervals along the bar. A pike about eighteen inches long shows the transitional stage well.

In the same way the bars on a perch help to conceal him when lying outside a reed bed by fitting in with the pattern beyond



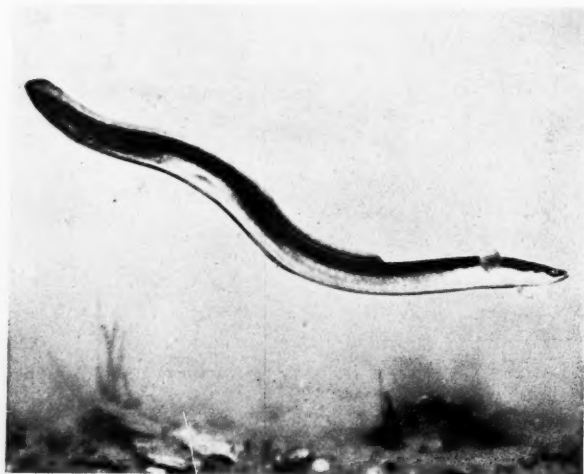
YOUNG PIKE, REFLECTING ITS SURROUNDINGS.

him, as in the case of a zebra or giraffe standing outside a tropical forest. But it must be remembered that this only holds good when seen *from under the water* and when the observer is on the same level as the perch. If you look down into the water from a bank you will detect the perch immediately by his bars, seen against the bottom. Even when a perch is seen from under water out in the open his bars reveal him—as in the illustration given.

The last illustration is of an eel, taken in a tank by front light. This shows the real colouration of the fish. A dark



PERCH: NOTE THE BAR MARKINGS.



THE EEL, THE WORST ENEMY OF GAME FISH.

back, lighter sides and white belly. Seen from under water by natural illumination this eel would be one shade of colour by reflection. Thus the marauder is able to glide unseen through the water to attack his unsuspecting prey. Eels are the very worst enemies of salmon and trout, for they destroy the spawn, devour alevins and chase fry night and day.

The heron is also an enemy of trout and salmon parr, but the heron is a great eel-destroyer, and it is quite possible that the heron does more good by destroying eels than harm by destroying trout.

THE SAVING OF OLD COTTAGES

IT is a long lane that has no turning, and now, at last, on the side of one that has been dreary and rough to travel, there opens a promising vista. A haze, indeed, hangs over its distance, but the way is hopeful and gay, and the imagination that sees a Garden of Eden at the end may well become a reality.

It is now really in the air that that very intimate part of the home life and architecture of England, the cottage homes of our ancestors, should be preserved in right condition and for right use. On the one hand the Government favours a policy that enables rural authorities not only to build new cottages but to repair old ones. On the other hand there is a movement in favour of a voluntary combination to effect the same purpose. The two could work well together and cover much ground. The Government certainly would act only on purely practical lines. Their one object would be to help forward the housing shortage at the least expense to the taxpayer. The voluntary association, while fully bearing in mind the economic aspect of the question, would not be without thought for the æsthetic and historic side. Even in business a little sentiment and a glance at the ideal are often advantageous. Often and again has the charm of our villages been sung and pictured in these pages. *COUNTRY LIFE* has given all publicity to every effort, public or private, directed towards preserving such beauty. The history of our people, once essentially a rural community, is much bound up with those picturesque groups and lines of humble homes that have sheltered generations of rural workers and village craftsmen. They belong to different times, are of different form, of locally changing material and character. They are full of variety and full of interest. And many are attracted by them far more than formerly, for the motor has made us intimate with them in all their manifestations. That is why we want to keep them, but to keep them, I repeat, in right condition and for right use. They are the homes—almost the inheritance and the birthright—of local workers, and that such should be turned out, as has lately been too frequently the case, to accommodate strangers in the shape of well-to-do week-enders, is an evil brought about by the absence of any authority or organisation that has the desire and the means to see to their repair, improvement and sanitation (as well as to their perpetuated seemliness), while continuing existing occupancies. That is what we may reach now. Apart from the proposed Government action, I notice that the Royal Society of Arts is to have a lecture delivered to its members on this subject of saving old cottages. May we not confidently hope that this lecture may end not in words, but in deeds?

And, indeed, what more proper and useful scope for its activities can there be for the Royal Society of Arts? It would be assisting the art of building and the science of living, and it is practical art and improved science that the Society was founded and has lived to foster. Why should not this powerful and intelligent organisation concern itself with establishing

some sort of Body that would take over the cottages which the owners cannot or will not maintain in or bring to a condition suitable to the needs of the day? Among such, small and simple as they are, we still find real "Historical Monuments," the delightful product of craftsmen mediæval, if not actually in date, at least in tradition and performance. Others, although much later in style and feeling, yet possess aptness of form and proportion and the charm of fittingness, of rightly falling into their place as sympathetic items of the suave and attractive picture that old villages present. Many of these can be continued—nay, improved as regards convenience—at small expense. Here is a case in point. In 1922 the sum of about £650 came to the hands of a few members of the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings, earmarked for "cottage saving." It was thought best not to spend it in the purchase and practical re-edification of a very ancient and derelict example, but on such a set of cottages as has just been alluded to: a thoroughly agreeable and picturesque, but by no means archaeologically precious, group, which was part of the pleasant scene on the Ockford Road out of Godalming. They were occupied and not condemned, but disrepair was increasing and was not going to be made good by the owner. The purchase price and the necessary repair somewhat exceeded the amount received. But as the total rental amounted to £72 10s. and the necessary outgoings only to £20, the debt was soon paid off, and, a few months ago, after three years working, the whole was handed over, in good condition and free of debt, to the National Trust. Thus, the position now is that, deducting necessary outgoings, there is a yearly income of £52 10s., of which, say, £20 is needed to be set aside for repairs, leaving £32 10s., or 5 per cent. on the capital invested. This example is certainly remarkable. Perhaps it might prove somewhat exceptional, and it is not suggested that the proposed Body should have profit-making and interest-paying as its principle. But that, in its yearly working, it should have some surplus which might be added to its capital would be very encouraging, and the above example shows that while part of its operations might be quite expensive, and remunerative only from the intellectual standpoint, another part would restore the balance and promise life-long success to an effort of no slight national importance, ethically as well as intellectually. That is why there should be serious consideration of such a scheme, in order that it may be authoritatively put forward on sound and practical lines. Even at a time of considerable financial stress there are many who yet have means to help forward a scheme, valuable from the point of view of securing adequate homes for our rural population and at the same time affording wholesome pleasure and gratification to the tens of thousands—denizens and foreigners alike—who lingeringly pass through and enjoy the peculiar and priceless charm of the sympathetically occupied and developed English landscape created by our ancestors and assuredly to be cherished and preserved by ourselves.

H. AVRAY TIPPING.

WAGTAILS ON A SWEDISH ISLE



A GREY WAGTAIL "PUTTING HIS HOUSE IN ORDER."

WAGTAILS, as a family, are among the easiest of all small birds to know at sight. The graceful, slender shape terminating in the long tail, and more particularly the undulating waves described by the birds as they stream across the sky enable the family to be recognised in flight at a glance.

If birds could be induced to compete in flocks for the best representation of the old dread spectacle known as the sea-serpent, it is probable that the wagtail team, undulating low above the sea and emulating the precision displayed in their concerted manoeuvres by dunlins, would be easy winners. On the ground, the running gait, somewhat unsteady except when running quickly, and the frequent aids to balance made by the waving tail make identification simple; though a few other species, such as the tree pipit, have also the tail-wagging habit in a less degree.

Even the most casual observer of British birds probably knows two kinds of wagtail, one being a black and white bird, popularly known as the water-wagtail, and the other "pretty and yellow-breasted" and seen less frequently. Our third species, the grey wagtail, will often be confused with the second, since it, also, has a yellow breast; but the grey head and back, black throat and black and white tail feathers of the male point to a position between the other two.

Bird lovers have often asked which is the most beautiful of the wagtails, and, probably, the grey wagtail has received the most votes. A pair of grey wagtails, my friend Jasper Atkinson once photographed performed some very pretty actions. The nest was placed on the rocky bank of a mountain stream some eight feet above the water. Up or down stream, as the case might be, came the graceful birds, generally to alight on an islet in the stream before attending to the young. Having risen to the nest and fed the young, they picked up, by the thin enclosing sac, any excreta which might need removal and, if it was the hen, she flew away with it. The cock bird, however, often returned to the islet deliberately to place the excreta in the stream, as seen in the first photograph. Then we watched it float away; and on two occasions, when the excrement became stranded in calm water, he waded in to set it afloat again. This little incident interested me because some years ago I had a similar

experience with a cock dipper, which even removed and placed in the stream some pellets of white tissue paper with which I had beguiled him. The grey wagtail, probably the most consistent of all the family in its choice of an aqueous habitat, delights in the narrow valleys of hilly country, and was not present in our part of Oland—that Baltic isle where we saw so many fascinating phases of bird life.

The two typical forms of wagtail, the black and white type, of which the pied wagtail is the familiar British form, and the yellow type, represented in England by the yellowest of all the yellow wagtails, are constant as types in the three continents which make up the old world. Everywhere the types can be recognised, and the species peculiar to each region can be ascribed to one of them. Each type has forms which exemplify the variations between members of the same avian race which residence in different geographical areas tends to produce.

If we take the yellow type first, we find that wherever it occurs in the breeding season the ground is open and fairly level, covered with thick grass or other vegetation, with marshland in the vicinity. The feeding and breeding habits of all the forms are identical. All nest in the northern parts of their range and winter farther south. In the present state of our knowledge, there seems to be no single, feasible reason why they should differ in coloration, except for those slight—very slight—variations between individuals, such as, in sheep, may enable a shepherd to



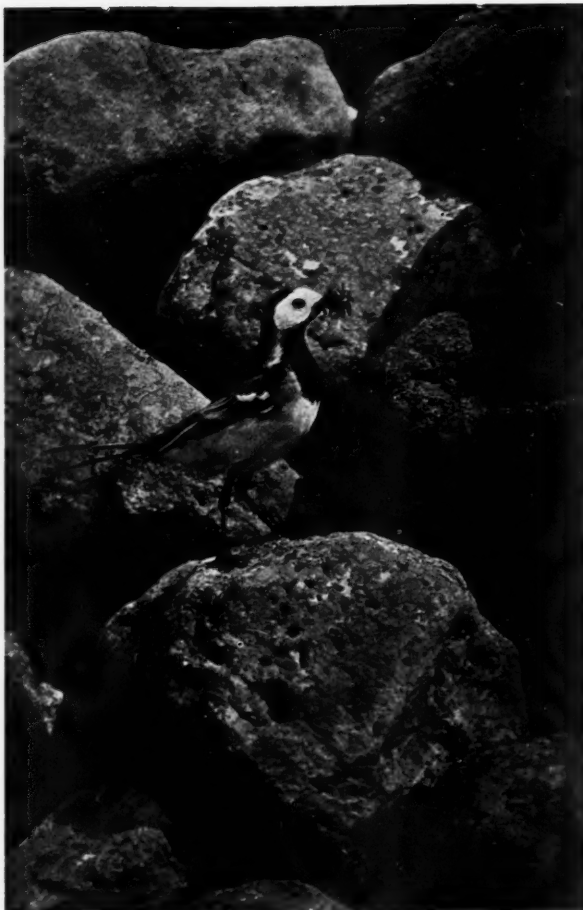
PIED WAGTAIL (THE BRITISH BIRD).

know the members of his flock, and in the case of wild birds may make individual recognition possible, and enable a bird to know its own mate from others of the same sex. Whatever may be the causes, climatic or otherwise, which have given rise to the evolutionary process resulting in the different forms of yellow wagtail, they are similar to that which has caused the extension of the British list of birds by the separation and inclusion of such sub-species as the St. Kilda wren.

Our own yellow wagtail, at first glance, might be considered as the type form of the whole race, since it is the most completely yellow of them all. But the assumption of grey on the crown, pale grey, blue grey, dark grey to black, seems to be a rule of the race over almost all the areas in which the type is found. This leaves the British bird as an unusual variety and, except for the small numbers breeding on the Continental coasts which most nearly adjoin this island, our yellow wagtail is entirely a British breeder.

Differences are most noticeable in the breeding plumage of the males; the females, indeed, of all the forms are not easily separated. The head of the yellow form of wagtail common on Oland is so different from that of our bird as to have given its owner the name of blue-headed wagtail. Farther north, in Swedish Lapland, and across to Siberia, the yellow type of wagtails has a darker slate grey head. Southern breeding birds also acquire grey on the head in the breeding season, those of Spain having a pale grey head, while the head of the Grecian bird is said to be almost black. On the borders of the areas they inhabit the neighbouring types generally overlap and may even interbreed. In the extreme south-west of England a few pairs of blue-headed wagtails occur, and individual birds have been recorded as breeding in a few other counties.

On Oland, where the blue-headed wagtail was generally distributed, we saw three nests, all placed in close proximity to dwarf juniper. The first lay under the leaf of a thick little



THE WHITE WAGTAIL.

Flies and caterpillars provided the food supply. The hen's yellow parts were not very bright, and the top of her head was of an olive-brown colour, the whiter eye-stripe alone distinguishing her from a hen yellow wagtail. But the cock bird justified his name better with his blue grey crown, pure white eye-stripe and bright yellow underparts.

The tameness of the pair was not exceptional. Blue-headed wagtails often hunted for insects in the fields as we passed through, and did so quite closely sometimes when we sat down for lunch. The sibilant note, however, which was usually uttered from time to time may have been due to uneasiness. Generally it was the note which made me aware of their presence. It was easy to recognise and could not be confused with that of

bush growing in the side of a dyke, a foot above the almost dry bottom, and held six eggs which could not be distinguished from those of our own yellow wagtail. The next nest appeared to have been made when the ground was wet, for it was supported some inches above ground level by branches of the stunted juniper, and was only thinly screened by the upper growth of the grasses around the bush; consequently, when a cold wind, accompanied by rain, blew from the north for the whole of one day directly into the entrance the young perished of cold. Thick grass growing through juniper, which probably owed its creeping habit to the attentions of grazing cattle, provided the cover of the third nest.

The parents of the chicks which eventually hatched in this last nest were a tame and engaging pair. When bringing food they dived under the creeping juniper at the distance of a foot or more beyond the nest, and were hidden from view as they approached and fed the young, after which the hen sometimes popped out to stand contemplatively on the juniper before flying away.

Opportunities for photography were so few that it became necessary to lay a stone at the entrance to the run they dived into; and thereafter they often halted for a moment on the top of the stone before going down, and again as they came out.



HE CHOOSES A "DESIRABLE RESIDENCE."



A BLUE-HEADED MALE—



—AND HIS SOBER LITTLE WIFE.

either form of black and white wagtail I am acquainted with, though I doubt if it is distinguishable from the call of our own yellow bird. "Shrilst" probably expresses the sound as well as words can do so. The pied wagtails call "chisic" or "chis-it," sometimes making a gallant attempt to use my surname.

The position concerning the distribution of the black and white wagtails is similar to that of the yellow type. In Britain we have a form almost of our own—the well known pied wagtail—which, like our yellow bird, elsewhere breeds only on a few portions of western coastal Europe. Our pied wagtail has also its Continental representative; and, again, the bird we found on Oland, known to us as the white wagtail, and, occurring as it does, practically over the whole of the Continent, is accepted as the type bird; and in this case there is no other European variety to trouble us. A few pairs of white wagtails are known to breed occasionally in this country, and sometimes to interbreed with pied wagtails.

Sometimes, during the course of a visit to Oland, a casual observer would probably remark on the light appearance of the "water" wagtails—clean, he would be most likely to call it. Abundant as would be the opportunities for making the observation, it might be some days before the fact was noticed, so much alike are the pied and white wagtails in other respects. Again, the male in his breeding plumage is the safest criterion. His mantle is always grey, while that of the male pied wagtail is black, except for a dark grey feather here and there. Females and young birds on migration are difficult to distinguish.

Like our pied bird, the white wagtail often alights on the road before us; and, after the usual preliminary tail-wags, runs after the flies which arise to right and left, until we are near enough to make another advance necessary. A dozen undulations carry it some fifty yards ahead, and gradually we overtake it again. Eventually, if it does not seek refuge on the telegraph wires, it will disappear across the fields to right or left. To follow a wagtail back to the nest is curiously difficult. The place where most of the food is caught is usually out of sight of the nesting site; and in view of the site the bird on the wire will generally prove to have the greater stock of patience.

The nesting-sites we saw on Oland would, any of them, have done for pied wagtails in England. One pair had chosen the lee side of a juniper

bush in the side of a dyke; a second nest was placed in the middle of a stone wall; while a third pair entered a disused barn by a hole near the roof, and made their nest on a beam just inside. Six eggs formed the usual clutch. The pair of birds photographed were quite as amenable as the blue-headed wagtails, except for their tails, which seemed never to be still.

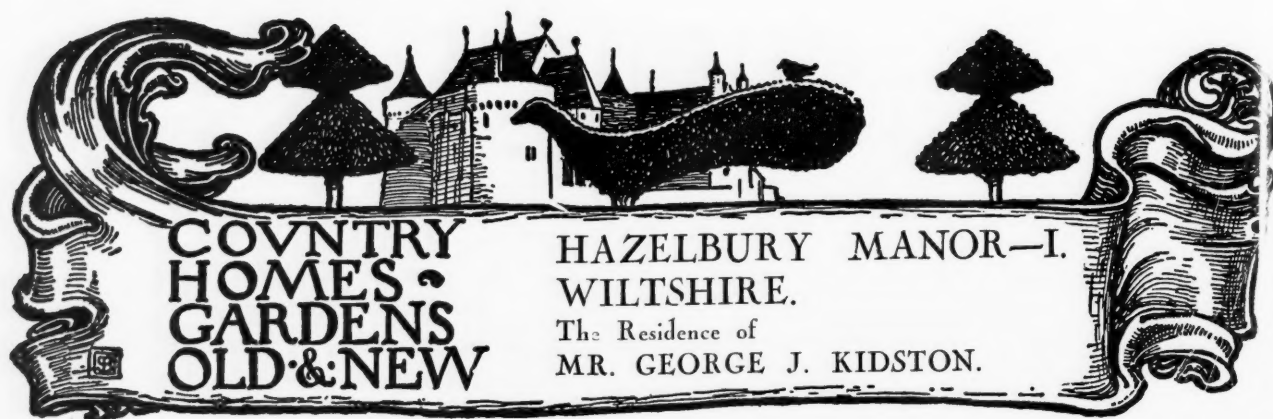
Although our hiding-tents, in both these cases, were in full view of passers-by along a road, and close to a village, we were not disturbed. The Olandska villagers responded so wholeheartedly to a public request—made, I believe, by the Queen of Sweden—that nesting-boxes for birds were to be seen everywhere. Boxes were fastened to the trees near every farmstead, in every cottage garden, and to posts round almost every rural station, filled, at the time of our visit, with families of young starlings. One wondered what the starlings would have done without them. More discrimination as to the size of the entrance holes to the boxes would, no doubt, have aided species more in need of it. There would have been fewer full boxes, however, as titmice were not numerous. Still, the intentions of the country people were good; and even the children were so polite and innocent of guile that Atkinson, when chatting one evening with a villager desirous of airing his "American," let it be known that we should be glad to be shown the sites of the nests of any interesting birds which the villagers might know. Sure

enough, messages began to arrive; but, after having swallows' nests pointed out to us with pride, and a starling's hole or two, and after having been taken to look at a wall which had been half pulled down in an attempt to get at the white wagtail's nest near to which our hiding-tent was already placed, it was thought desirable that further encouragement to the villagers in that direction should be withheld.

On Oland the laws against the destruction of wild birds and their eggs seem to be observed. We had no knowledge that a single egg was destroyed by human beings; suspicions were aroused more than once, but, I think, the culprits were crows or magpies. Upon arrival we had been advised to report ourselves to the local "landsfiskal" (a sort of district sheriff or mayor with a military status and a wide constituency), who informed us that no permit was needed for photographic or observational study, but that for the collection of eggs or birds a licence was required from the King of Sweden. RALPH CHISLETT.



LUNCH FOR YOUNG BLUEHEADS.



"LEFT on the left hand on the toppe of a little hille an hermitage withyn a litle as I turnid down to Hasilbyri. The Manor place of Hasilbyri stondith in a litle vale, and was a thing of a simple building afore that old Mr. Boneham father did build there. The Bonehams afore that tyme dwellid by Lacok upon Avon."

Nearly four centuries have passed since Leland turned his horse down off the old London-Bath highway at Chapel Plaister and crossed the fold in Corsham Ridge that shelters Hazelbury. One can no longer describe the approach to the Manor Place as did the first English tourist. Not that the aspect to-day of this upland backwater is materially different, but the language has coarsened. So let those few lines stand unaugmented and unsoiled for introduction.

Could Leland return to earth and write this article, we should gain two things, at least—a prose that would suit the subject, and evidence, otherwise unverifiable, on whether the front of Hazelbury really is like what he saw on his first visit. For the present building is almost as much of a reincarnation as Leland would be—a restoration not only of extraordinary sympathy, but of nearly supernatural dictation. Not that there were any dreams or divining rods as at Glastonbury, but in Figs. 9 to 11 will be seen pictures of the building as Mr. Kidston and Mr. Harold Brakspear found it in 1919—a shallow U plan adapted to Victorian purposes. From that

the existing house has been materialised. Not only were foundations unearthed for the hall oriel and porch, the terraces and for the remainder of the courtyard, but a large proportion of the stones that originally composed these features—window and door heads, coigns, labels, battlements, finials, entire chimneys, balusters, copings, pilasters, arches and what not—quantities of such were discovered under slopes of earth or used in dry-stone walls. It is true to say that scarcely any part of the reconstruction, and certainly no important part, was subject to guesswork. The clue given by foundations, a search among the recovered materials—and each component of the former house took shape before the often astonished eyes even of owner and architect.

In 1711 a Sir William Musgrave, who had married the widow of the last Speke of Hazelbury, wrote a book in Latin describing a Roman villa the site of which had been recently discovered, but has since been forgotten, at Hazelbury. It probably dated from the middle of the third century, and, although the villa was certainly not on the same site as the manor house, a coin of Tetricus II (A.D. 270-272) was found in a square subterranean chamber below the present hall oriel. We may carry the history of the place back even into prehistoric times. For, on the ridge opposite the house, stands the exceptionally interesting group of buildings called Chapel Plaister. These consist of a fourteenth and fifteenth century hospice with a building, once an inn, beside it, and formerly associated with it, a few other cottages



Copyright.

1.—THE SOUTH FRONT, FROM WITHIN THE FORECOURT.
A fifteenth century manor house with Elizabethan additions.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



Copyright.

2.—"THE MANOR PLACE OF HASELBYRI STONDITH IN A LITTLE VALE."
The first view of the buildings as you descend the hill.

"C.L."



Copyright.

3.—THE RECONSTRUCTED PORCH AND ORIEL.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



4.—THE BACK OF THE HALL AND THE WEST SIDE OF THE COURTYARD.



5.—THE SAME IN 1919.



Copyright.

6.—THE WEST SIDE.

"COUNTRY LIFE."

The three gables north of the buttress are reconstructions.



7.—BENEATH THE RECONSTRUCTED COLONNADE, LOOKING SOUTH-EAST.

and a pound. The chapel was a hospice, attended, probably, by a priest, the nave of which was later divided into two floors, open towards the altar, for the lodging of travellers and, according to Aubrey, pilgrims to Glastonbury. Leland called the place a hermitage, as such hospices were often called in the Middle Ages. Probably, indeed, the present building succeeds a much older hermit's cell, and that on a site of prehistoric antiquity. Several roads meet near the chapel, which is on the end of Corsham Ridge, on the oldest London-Bath road, commanding immense views. Aubrey spells the name Playster. In a 1340 licence to preach there, it is "capella de Pleistede," and antiquaries tend to derive both from Playstow, an open space for games, such as one of that name noted by White of Selborne. Such a space is certainly provided by the open greens about the cross-roads. So many folk dances and games, moreover, have a prehistoric ritual origin that this interpretation may well be correct. Mr. Kidston notes Pleistede as a common proper name in Castle Combe during the fourteenth century. It was possibly taken from this spot.

In Anglo-Saxon times Hazelbury became an important place with the discovery of the quarries, traditionally by St. Aldhelm, *circa* 700. "The old men's story," given by Aubrey, "is that St. Adelme, riding over there, threw down his glove and bade them digge and they should find great treasure, meaning the Quarrey." The quarries preserved their reputation throughout the Middle Ages, and various great monastic establishments, including Stanley, Bradenstoke and Lacock Abbeys, acquired portions of them for their building operations. Malmesbury Abbey, traditionally founded by St. Aldhelm himself, is believed to be of Hazelbury stone, the finest and hardest variety of Bath stone. Later, Great Chalfield and then Longleat were built from these quarries. This source of wealth and population made of Hazelbury a considerable village, and in Domesday the church is noticed as held by Bishop Osbern with half a virgate of land, while Box, in which

parish Hazelbury is now contained, is not mentioned. By 1503 this church was probably partly ruinous, when old Bonham especially stipulated that he should be buried in Box Church. Indeed, he may have used its materials for the building of his manor house, many stones with Norman mouldings having been found in the *débris*. None the less, he left 3s. 4d. and a cow to the Church of Hazelbury, so, possibly, part was still in use. Its site is preserved by the field called "Ould Church," where its foundations have been found. The manor itself was shown in Domesday to have been held by one Milo Crispin, whose property, here and elsewhere, was, *circa* 1280, held by Henry Croke of the Honour of Wallingford. A very early estate map, made out in 1626, preserves the manorial arrangement. The Manor Place stands in the middle of a group of home paddocks, which are, in turn, surrounded on three sides by the three great common fields, respectively "Box Feylde," "The Tyle Pitt Feylde" and "Chapell Feyld," by Chapel Plaister. Incidentally, a few months ago Mr. Kidston was in need of roofing tiles for some new cottages, and, from this map, got the idea of digging for them in the old Tile Pit Field. The result was an immediate supply.

Such, then, was the Croke demesne. It was a place of considerable size, for Henry III himself stopped here in 1231, probably in connection with his Welsh campaign against Llewelyn, and ordered the Constable of Devizes to supply "Giles of the Chancery" with four oaks from Chippenham Forest for his use there (*ad se hospitandum*). Numerous foundations, on an irregular plan, running south-westwards from the present house probably indicate the extent and rambling nature of the Crokes' place. They continued in possession till the middle of the fifteenth century, when the last male Croke of Hazelbury died, and the property passed, through one of his daughters, to John Bonham, her husband. From this point we will continue the history next week, and,



8.—THE NORTH-EAST ANGLE OF THE COURT.



9.—FROM THE SOUTH GATE IN 1919 (COMPARE FIG. 2).



10.—THE WEST SIDE BEFORE RESTORATION (COMPARE FIG. 6).



11.—THE SOUTH FRONT IN 1919 (COMPARE FIG. 1).



12.—THE MANOR PLACE FROM THE OUTER GATE, LOOKING NORTH.



13.—THE ARMS OF SIR HUGH AND SIR GEORGE SPEKE ON THE FORECOURT PIERS.



14.—FROM THE ORIEL, LOOKING ACROSS THE FORECOURT.

for the present, give the barest indications of the successive owners of the place. Four generations of Bonhams lived here, but in 1575 the property was sold to Matthew Smythe of the Middle Temple, acting for Sir John Yonge, whose Bristol house—the Red Lodge—is still one of the most notable Elizabethan houses in the city. Cold Ashton (*COUNTRY LIFE*, Vol. LVII, page 240), it will be remembered, owed its origin at about the same date to a family of Bristol merchants, who, as a class, then began to cast about for rural retreats. Early in the seventeenth century the Yongs gave place to the Speke family. Sir John Yonge died in 1591-92, leaving Hazelbury to his widow. Then, in 1613, Sir George Speke, of Whitlackington, Somerset, bought the place for Hugh Speke, his son by a second marriage, with a London goldsmith's daughter, Dorothy Gilbert, though Hugh was already in the house by 1610. With his arrival the property, house and lay-out were much extended, as we shall presently see; the latter still more so after the Restoration, by Hugh's grandson, Sir Hugh, who died in 1661, and by his widow. He left a son, Sir George, who died without issue, whereupon the place went to his widow, Dame Rachel, a Wyndham of Orchard Wyndham, who married, secondly, Sir William Musgrave. She seems to have spent the rest of her life, after 1682, at Cheney Court, near by, and Hazelbury never again to have been occupied by its owners. Early in the eighteenth century Mr. Northey, Attorney-General to Queen Anne, purchased the place from Dame Rachel's nephew, together with large properties in the neighbourhood, and it became a farm for 200 years, though frequently occupied as a shooting lodge. There is a tradition that George IV, when Regent, visited it more than once with parties from Bath. In this condition it was purchased in 1919 by Mr. Kidston from a member of the Northey family, which, happily, continues to flourish in the vicinity.

The growth of the house falls into four stages, namely, Croke, fourteenth century; Bonham, 1493-1503, and again c. 1560; Yonge, 1575-80; and Speke, 1630 and again c. 1660. The remains of a lofty two-light window in the north wall of the hall probably belong to the Croke tenure in the fourteenth century, and enable us to be sure that the Croke hall was on the site of the existing one. For the following summary of the house's growth, I am largely



15.—A COMPACT UPLAND MANOR PLACE CONTAINED WITHIN A WALL. SEEN FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

indebted to Mr. Brakspear. The walls of the fourteenth century hall are, so far as they remain after six centuries of remodeling, contained in those of the present building. The early hall had no abutting building of stone at the east end, as is shown by the quoins at both angles remaining complete from eaves to floor in the same way as they do at Little Sodbury.

Mr. Bonham, the father of Leland's friend, transformed this hall by the insertion of a large semi-octagonal oriel on the south and a smaller square oriel on the north, the erection of a new porch, the insertion of a new fireplace in the north wall, and the addition of a new open timber roof. He built a wing to the west in line with and of the same width as the hall, which is an unusual feature—paralleled at Hartlebury Castle in Worcestershire, but unique in this neighbourhood. This wing doubtless contained the solar on the first floor, but the lower storey was, in Mr. Brakspear's opinion, from the first intended for more than the usual cellarage—in view of the moulded jambs to the original windows, two of which remain in the south wall.

The remodelling of the hall prevented any attempt at balancing the design of the porch with the oriel, as occurs at Great Chalfield, but it is evident that the addition of the wing in line with the hall was to attain a balance of design, though in a different manner, with the unusually large oriel as a centre feature.

Bonham's windows, looking into the court, had four-centred heads. In the north wall of the hall he blocked up the tall Croke lights and inserted five single lights high up in the wall; elsewhere he used them in groups of four lights, as in the low north hall bay (left of Fig. 4).

The eastern wing was built in stone, taking the place, presumably, of an earlier timber structure, and in this wing some of his original windows remain singly and in a group of four lights. The southern gable was intended in the first place

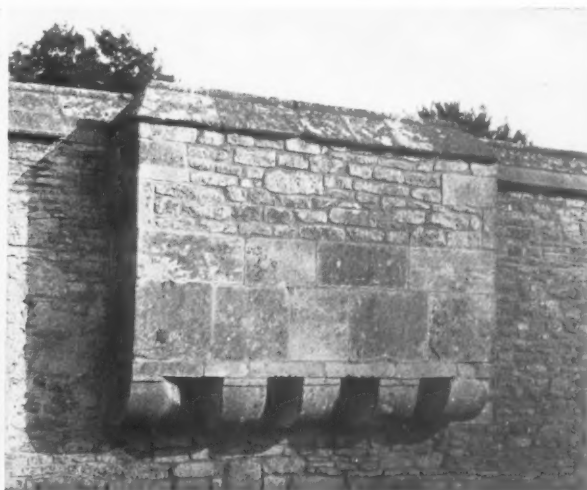
to have a projecting bay window on the first floor like the corresponding gables at Chalfield and Bewley; but, if this was ever built, it was shortly done away with, as is shown by the long label mould that remains on the outside and which covered a large flat-headed window which had its mullions very widely spaced with flat arched heads as indicated by the head which still remains in the thickness of the wall.

What was old Mr. Bonham's arrangement at the west end of the façade is impossible to tell, as it is entirely obliterated by the later enlargement of the house. Probably, it was much like it is to-day, only one storey lower, with two gables to the south and a chimney block in the middle and large windows on either side. The lofty treatment of this end almost suggests that the idea of centralising the entrance (of which more later) was contemplated as part of this scheme, with the ultimate rebuilding of the hall and, consequently, that the high gables date from 1575 or later.

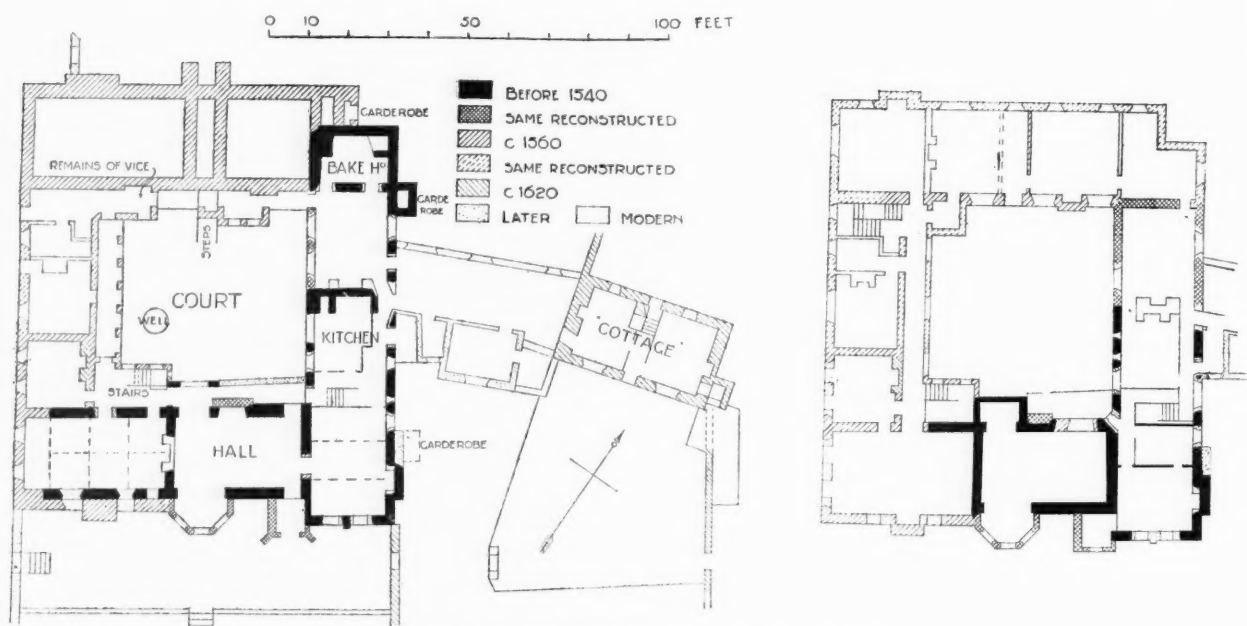
The second period of Bonham building seems to have begun with the accession of Sir John Bonham the third in 1548, who certainly began the north side of the courtyard and probably the west side also. The north side of the courtyard, owing to the slope of the ground from north to south, contained no rooms on the ground floor. A central covered way through, at first-floor level, to the garden behind was approached from the courtyard by a flight of steps. As seen from the north, this range was probably of a single storey, with attics, the roof line continuing that of the east side (Fig. 8). In the same illustration the entrance to the "slyp," or covered passage, is to be seen half way up the north wall. In 1919 this wall remained up to the height of the window-sills. To circa 1550 Mr. Brakspear also attributes the beginning of the west side of the court, with its arcade. It is possible that Sir John Bonham's death in 1554 put a stop to the building, and during the minority



16.—THE NORTH-WEST BASTION ON THE UPPER TERRACE.



17.—SEAT CORBELLED OUT FROM NORTH TERRACE WALL.



18.—PLANS OF GROUND AND FIRST FLOOR.

of his son the work was abandoned, not to be resumed until the place had been sold to the Yorges, *circa* 1575. The rest of the western range (Fig. 4) will then have been built, together with the staircase in the south-west angle of the court. In 1919 the eastern range stopped short beneath the great kitchen chimney (left of Fig. 10). As the retention of the "slyp" would have upset the modern planning of the north range (used as the nursery wing), it was not reconstructed. Several spirally fluted chimneys, of which one appears in Fig. 8, were discovered, their component stones buried near by.

Either by Sir John Yonge or when the Spekes gained possession early in the seventeenth century, the hall was remodelled. Bonham's porch and oriel were removed, and a central, columned entrance porch substituted in the position of the oriel. Its foundations and many of its sculptured stones have been found.

Of the west wing little remained in 1919 (Fig. 10). Of the arcade in the court, the southerly arch and the window above it remained, containing one light of the original glazing (Fig. 5). Excavation disclosed the bases of the pillars and several of the caps; parts of the pillars, arches and mullions were collected, and where weathered ashlar was needed for the walls, Hazelbury Quarries contained plenty of faced stone left among the rubbish.

The Speke alterations were not confined to the house. By a gradual process the existing formal lay-out was evolved. The first stage, shown in the map sketch, was to centralise the entrance with the approach through the earlier forecourts. The gateway marked A in the sketch is in the same position as the further gateway seen in Fig. 2; that marked B, as the piers close to the camera in the same view. Midway between A and the house stood a gate-house range, the foundations of which have been found. This was, at some time, connected by an embattled wall with the lateral walls of the forecourt. A dovecot stood just beyond the yew tree seen to the right of Fig. 14.

The first Hugh, moreover, was, most likely, the man who built "the cottage," as the two-gabled building to the east of the manor house is called (seen in Fig. 1). It is shown in the sketch, though much out of its true position, and was clearly intended as a dower house. It has now been very skilfully connected to the

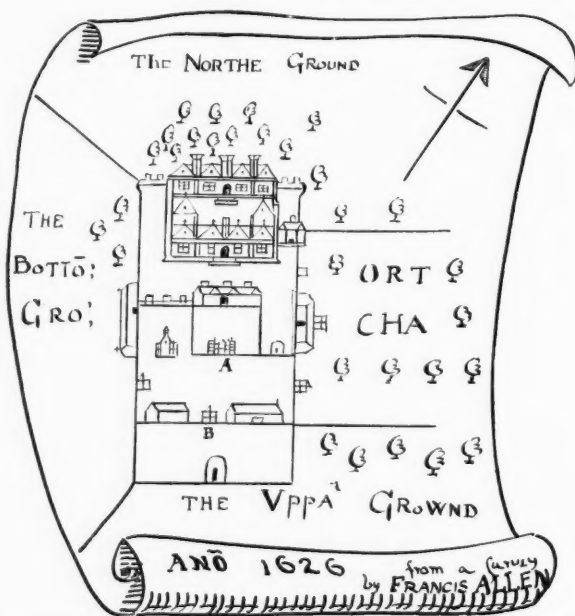
big house by a servants' range, itself adapted for servants' bedrooms and hall. Originally it may have been separate, and when found was joined by a single-storey building.

George Speke, who succeeded Hugh in 1624, formed the pitched and balustraded terrace (Fig. 3) along the south front, that has now been restored. After the Restoration, George's son, Hugh, procured a baronetcy and formed the present forecourt. But, as he died in 1661, his widow must actually have been responsible for most of it. The gate-house and dovecot were swept away, new and splendid gate piers, accurately centred on the front door, were erected, adorned with urns bearing his arms and those of his young son. After the Speke connection with Hazelbury came to an end, somebody, about 1700, set about further "modernising" the structure, by inserting sash windows and a certain amount of bolection wainscoting. The later debasements are more easily seen, in Mr. W. S. Brakspear's photographs (Figs. 5, 9, 10 and 11), than described.

The means by which the south front was restored are sufficiently singular to be recounted in some detail. The foundations of the oriel having been found, part of one of the lights was discovered, from which the fenestration was reconstructed, and numerous coign stones and plinth mouldings further guaranteed accuracy. The foundations of the porch were indicated, but with less certainty than those of the oriel. A certain amount of guiding detail was found for the porch and entrance doorway (Fig. 3).

One of the caps of the porch arch turned up and half the original Bonham door arch remained *in situ*. But the most difficult question was whether there had been a porch chamber. It was desirable to have one, to provide a bathroom for the adjoining bedroom, and the porch was, therefore, given an upper storey. When the time came to pierce the door from the porch chamber to the bedroom, the jambs of the original doorway were found in the wall in exactly the right place.

The manor place is surrounded by a wall, very marked, as seen from the north (Fig. 15). The orchard still lies due east of the house, as marked on Francis Allen's map, and is surrounded by the contemporary dry stone wall. The place is thus extraordinarily compact, with its farm buildings and gardens all in one enclosure. The compactness is all the more conspicuous owing to the absence of trees outside it, an absence



19.—HAZELBURY IN 1626, FROM AN ESTATE MAP.

at the map shows to be not original. The north enclosing wall terminates in two semicircular bastions, one of which is shown in Fig. 16. In the centre this wall was pierced by an arch, inserted by Hugh Speke and now restored, close to which a kind of seat has been corbelled out from the wall (Fig. 17). A terrace runs the length of this wall inside. From the curious corbelled seat it appears that at one time this upper terrace was used for some game, or for archery, in which case it provided a sheltered seat for the marker. The bastions were, no doubt, used as gazebos, and may mark a transitional stage between the use of defensive works in times of peace as sunny sheltered

corners and the evolution of summer-houses specially contrived for that purpose.

Hazelbury is without a rival as an example of the very highest type of restoration. No ornamental feature has been introduced unwarranted by remains, and the restorers have known where to stop. The unrivalled knowledge and experience of Mr. Brakspear combined with the less specialised taste of Mr. Kidston, have produced this amazing result, from which the name of Mr. Bromley, the foreman, to whose unflagging resource and patience the minutiae of the work are largely due, cannot be dissociated.

CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY.

A RAKE'S PROGRESS

Memoirs of William Hickey, Vol. IV, 1790-1809. (Hurst and Blackett, 15s.)

THE appearance of the last volume of the now famous *Memoirs of William Hickey* has probably been, with a good many, the occasion to read again the earlier portions, and perhaps settle in their minds what place he is to take in our literature. As it happens, little further has been discovered about him or the manuscript, so that there is no temptation to dwell on such bibliographical issues. Historically, it is just pleasant to be able to place his father as the friend of Reynolds, Goldsmith and Burke. No exterior evidence could improve the picture Hickey has given of himself. Solomon in all his wisdom could hardly have found a fitter example of youthful transgression. He was the embodiment of those failings which, as the preachers of all ages have warned us, will infallibly bring a man to a bad end. He was lazy, intemperate, incontinent, undutiful—in fact, a good-for-nothing fellow. He was even dishonest, for to embezzle his father's legal fees can hardly be termed otherwise. But, in compensation, he possessed just those qualities in full measure for which we all would, in our secret hearts, readily barter the most reputable virtues. He had, for instance, an inexhaustible vitality. He was gay, witty, generous, rash and of a most disarming candour, a quality, of course, which made the *Memoirs* what they are.

The "black sheep" of families always played a considerable part in the building of our Empire overseas. Probably they still do to-day. Hickey, to be sure, had no great taste for Empire building. His poor, exasperated father shipped him to the East Indies. Back he came again like a bad penny. Another reformation, another backsliding, and he was shipped off to the West Indies. Finding that there was no opening for him to live in the grand style, he again came home. He was near thirty before he began to earn a living as attorney in Bengal, which thenceforward, except for one long visit to England, was to be the scene of his active life. The Calcutta to which he went was the Calcutta of Hastings, Impey and Francis, rendered for ever famous by Macaulay. Hickey was always a man to live with the people who counted, and, consequently, his picture of Anglo-Indian life at a particularly important period of history is doubly interesting.

Nevertheless, we suppose that, for most readers, it is the earlier volumes that will be most read and best enjoyed, both because the geography, so to speak, of his exploits in London will be familiar, and because his youthful escapades are, naturally, in themselves rather finer "copy." As he writes, he obviously means us to believe that he had long repented of his evil ways, but he recalls all his scrapes with such a wealth of detail, with such obvious gusto—much as Tolstoy, the great moralist, lingers with lavish care over just those scenes of youthful dissipation which he meant to serve as examples of wickedness—that one is compelled to suspect that Hickey, given his life again, would not have spent it in any more sober fashion. And there is something about the eighteenth century which makes us—passed though we may be with our higher moral sense and with all the amenities of our superior civilisation—not a little envious. The gay dress, the slapping down of guineas, the gossip of the coffee houses, the four-in-hands—well, no doubt it was a sad world for the under-dogs, but for the gentry it was prodigiously fine.

Perhaps four volumes are enough for even the best of memoirs, and we shall not repine if this one now published is the last. It covers his last years in India and his settling down at home. It is not, perhaps, quite up to earlier volumes, if only for the reason that the events were nearer to Hickey when he wrote, and have not quite the focus nor the sense of proportion that events farther away habitually gain. Moreover, Hickey is no longer the wild fellow of his first visit to India, he lives with High Court judges, and at last thinks of saving

sicca rupees for a rainy day. But there is enough of the old Hickey to make it lively reading—the same Hickey, for instance, who had rowed in the superlatively smart eight to Lord Lincoln's regatta at Hampton, twenty-one years later equips the smartest boat on the Hoogly, far outshining and outstripping the Governor-General himself. And, though Hickey began to save, and even to nurse his health, he never could resist a jolly evening with toasts, catches and glees. He was still the best host in Bengal, and among his hard-drinking friends it is interesting to find the future Duke of Wellington. One is tempted to quote a few of Hickey's tales, for they illustrate to perfection the spirit of the place and the age. Thus, a certain doctor, a well known gourmand, having just seated himself at a dinner party, was summoned to attend a young man who had shot himself through the brain. "Shot himself," replied the doctor, "then what the devil use can I be; go, you rascals, and call the coroner." Or of a reckless fellow who, dying of dysentery on a voyage, summoned to his bedside the captain of the ship. "I understand," he said, "you have this morning killed a remarkably fine Bengal sheep. Now, as you must very well know, I cannot hold out many hours longer, and no evil can therefore ensue from a compliance of my request; do, my good fellow, gratify me with a mutton chop, for, upon my soul, I am cursed hungry." And having eaten the same with relish, he courageously died. Perhaps one of the best tales is of a Vizier who was boasting to his hunting party of the excellence of a new double-barrelled gun he had received from England. "As I will convince you," he added, putting the gun to his shoulder and discharging it. "Good God, what have you done?" exclaimed an officer. "I fear your Highness has shot an unfortunate man." "A man," exclaimed the Vizier with the utmost coolness, "it is only a washerman."

Hickey was wise enough to leave, in spite of lucrative temptations, before his health was entirely gone, and that part of the volume in which he narrates his sorrowful leave-taking of India is certainly one of the finest things in the whole *Memoirs*. Anglo-Indians will never be able to read it without a lump in the throat; in its way it is superb. And so we say goodbye to Hickey as to a ship coming into harbour after an Odyssey of storms and adventures, and are left to imagine him enjoying the modest competence he had won, a genial host, no doubt, and ever-welcome guest among his dwindling circle of old friends.

N. L. C.

Things that Have Interested Me (Third Series), by Arnold Bennett. (Chatto and Windus, 7s. 6d.)

WELL does Mr. Arnold Bennett know that things have only to interest him in order to interest us, too. For he is, and always has been, a striking example of the truth that "it does not matter whether your theme is a bucket or a battle, if you are self-interested and have got that uncanny power over words which seems born in some men and enables you to transplant your interest to the minds of your readers and make it grow." Yet sometimes, too, in the past this interest of ours has been, as it were, an unwilling interest, an interest enraging us with ourselves. Our reading has been accompanied by some such mental protest as: "All the same, there is more to life than this; more than Grand Babylon Hotels and pretty, soulless young women, and holidays and clothes and food. . . ." But this time it is different, genuinely different, though it is not easy to put one's finger on the difference. True, the author's last and best article is entitled "My Religious Experience," and proves both that he has no religion at all, and that he has the essence of all religions worthy the name. But, long before reaching that, we have become aware that the subtle change which made "Riceyman Steps" the best loved of Mr. Arnold Bennett's novels for many years past now extends to these collected papers. Breadth has been added to zest, depth to acuteness, tenderness to wit. The old Mr. Arnold Bennett compelled us to admire a singularly efficient mind; the new Mr. Arnold Bennett is a fellow-being and a friend. So, when we reach it, we are not surprised to find his creed what it is, a thing altogether noble. He will have nothing to do with dogma, nothing even with prayer; but here is a fragment of his belief: "'God is love' . . . This phrase, for me, contains all divine wisdom and is the key to the conduct of life. If we are all part of God, we must all love. Love means charity, humility, forgiveness, self-forgetfulness, kindness. To think kind thoughts of others, and

never to think unkind thoughts, is, for me, the summit of righteousness, the secret of happiness, and the only gateway to any success worth calling success." The author's hand has lost none of its gay and trenchant cunning. Here are a few examples, from lighter articles: "The price of smartness (in clothes) is eternal vigilance." "Exaggeration is the legitimate ornament of controversy and the spot-light on truth." "The mere Ford car which you drive is a proof, first, that Columbus discovered America; and second that America discovered you." "Sleep ought not to have to be enticed like a frightened fawn. It should pounce on you like a tiger." Constantly, too, his sheer delight in simply living bubbles out of him as of old: "The life of streets of houses—far more interesting and baffling than the life of bees or beavers." "Now I will not say that there are no dull persons on earth; but I will say that I have never known one." "Unhesitatingly I dismiss the singular notion that any other life can be more 'divine' in essence than this present life." But if one had to choose a single paragraph (apart from that last article) for the pleasure received, it would be, I think, this, from "Buying and Reading Books": "The aim of reading as a whole is gradually to create an ideal life, a sort of secret, precious life, a refuge, a solace, an eternal source of inspiration, in the soul of the reader. All habitual, impassioned readers are aware of this secret life within them due to books; it brings about a feeling of security amid the insecurities of the world; it is like an insurance policy, a sound balance at the bank, a lifeboat in a rough sea." What "habitual, impassioned reader" could resist a book containing that perfect explanation of his habit and his passion? V. H. F.

Mother, by E. F. Benson. (Hodder and Stoughton, 10s. 6d.)

IN this record of his mother's life and spirit, Mr. Benson reveals, though with the sure reticences of good taste, the intimate and beautiful relationships of a family, the members of which were unusually devoted to one another in spite of strongly divergent characters and tastes. But he also reveals an era, the era of his youth, that saw the turn of the nineteenth century into the twentieth. And so, from two points of view, his book is of absorbing interest. Beautifully it begins, with his father's sudden death at Hawarden in 1896, and his mother's consequent sharp severance from all the crowding and loved activities of her official position as the wife of the Archbishop of Canterbury. And beautifully it ends, with his mother's death in 1918, on the simple words, "I thank God for her dear love, and her shining life, and her swift death." In the three hundred pages separating these two events, there is much of the inevitable sadness that goes to make up family history, for four of his mother's six children died before her; but much, too, of the happiness that belongs to youth, the happiness of delightful labour and its success, of long holidays, travel, easy circumstances, assured position. Mr. Benson is sparing in his use of names, but he makes one welcome exception in the case of Lady Charles Beresford, at whose house on Ham Common he was a constant guest. He describes vividly and with humorous gusto the unique appearance and character of "Lady Charlie," and also her unique position in the world of society. It is interesting to observe, too, what an influence this brilliant woman of the world must have exercised on her young literary friend, for Mr. Benson's account of the mingled wisdom and witty inconsequence of her talk is for all the world like the best of such talk in his own books. Here is one example. "Sentimentalists are people who want to have the luxury of emotion without paying for it. . . . Did you go to the opera last night? Tristan: such a bore! And the love-duet! it was time for their golden wedding before they got to the end. . . . And for heaven's sake let us go in out of this awful sun. It ought to be electric light. . . . I only have baked apples for lunch; it reminds me of Eden. Is that crab you've got there? Give me a small piece of crab. I will tell Yorke-Davis (her doctor) I have had crab-apples. . . ." Mr. Benson has given us a full, interesting, sincere book, and we are grateful to him.

The Prophet, by Kahlil Gibran. (Heinemann, 5s.)

THE author of this book tells us old truths (there being no truths except old ones), but in a new and authentic voice. Fearlessly he writes of the great things, the things that little men leave alone in their dread of pronouncing platitudes: life, love, marriage, children, work, joy, suffering, death. And he writes of them with such sincerity, depth, striking imagery and grave literary beauty that we place him at once in the line of the great mystics, the line of Kabir and Jellaludin, Traherne and Blake; we do not even recoil before the claim made by his publishers that "he is a poet, as the writer of the book of Job was a poet: his speech is parable because his thoughts are great." For it is true. But he is a modern as well. Job could not have conceived, for instance, of this, though from the beginning of time it has been true:

"Your children are not your children . . .
They come through you but not from you,
And though they are with you yet they belong not to you.
You may give them your love but not your thoughts,
For they have their own thoughts."

His parables, his images are of the East; but his soul is the universal soul, his truth is for mankind. There are twelve illustrations in the book, from the author's own drawings; they are admirably in keeping with his text—but it is his text that is the thing.

On the Diamond Trail of British Guiana, by Gwen Richardson. (Methuen, 7s. 6d. net.)

A TRAVEL book, if it is to prove acceptable to the general reader, must have an individuality of its own—which means that the writer's personality must permeate it and make it come alive. This requirement is admirably filled by Miss Gwen Richardson's *On the Diamond Trail of British Guiana*. An account of the adventures of the first woman to take an expedition into these wilds would, in any case, be interesting, but it is made doubly so by the sidelights thrown on a remarkable character. A woman who can go through six months' sojourn, full of hardships and discomforts enough to daunt most men, in tropical jungles, and the negotiation of a river crowded with dangerous rapids and falls, not to mention actual back-breaking work on the diamond diggings—and can honestly regret her return to civilisation, is certainly worthy of admiration. But when she takes a close association with alligators, snakes and scorpions as all in the day's work, making no more ado about them than one would about a collection of domestic pets, admiration becomes something like awe. Indeed, Miss Richardson's description of the occasion when she received the

"bena" against scorpion bites is one of the most thrilling pages. The jungle "magic" apparently always conferring immunity, gives rise to speculations as to whether it may not be merely a rough and ready form of inoculation with the poison itself, which might be used in the case of other reptiles. Thus, the visitor to tropical countries would be inoculated beforehand against snake bites, just as at present he is inoculated against typhoid. The idea has endless possibilities. On the whole, the quest of diamonds in British Guiana would seem doubtful of success, unless large funds are available. But the beauty of the country, as described here, should be enough to tempt many explorers for its own sake. "I am glad there are still secret remote places on this overcrowded earth . . . where the forests are enchanted, the trees sing to each other, and the rivers flow living gold," says Miss Richardson, and many of us will echo her words with a heartfelt sigh at our inability to go there ourselves. Altogether this is a remarkably entertaining and well written book.

Lolly Willows, or the Loving Huntsman, by Sylvia Townsend Warner. (Chatto and Windus, 7s.)

MISS WARNER has hit upon a fascinating idea round which to write a book, and she has written it exquisitely. Some may feel that she has spent too long in dealing with the early years of her heroine, Miss Laura Willows, but not a page of it would I willingly miss. Laura's queer education and odd girlhood at Lady Place, poking in the hedges for herbs and distilling strange waters from them, her closeness to her father and distance from everyone else in the world, the family history, and even the Welsh grandmother, are all entirely necessary to the understanding of her later life. As a matter of fact, my only serious quarrel with a delightful book, which it has been pure refreshment and enjoyment to read, lies in the other direction. Laura's early days, her life after her father's death, shut up for twenty years as maiden aunt in the box of her brother's London house, her sudden bid for freedom and flight to a lonely Buckinghamshire village, are all utterly satisfying; but I do not feel that Miss Warner has, even then, quite sufficiently paved the way to the moment when Laura becomes a witch. We are not much accustomed to witchcraft as a practical activity of to-day, and Laura, who has it, as it were, conferred on her with no effort on her own part, seems far too little astonished about the business; the reader, too, could do with a little more leading up to the point. But that is the only fault I have to find, and the fact—but I plead guilty to a shocking ignorance of Satanic procedure—that I really could not grasp quite what Miss Warner's very gentlemanly and charming devil got out of it all: I know he got Laura's soul, but as that did not seem to bother her, I could not feel that he was going to make the conventionally accepted unpleasant use of it. As a matter of fact, being a witch seems, judging from this account of it, about the best thing that a widow or a spinster lady of small means, unsocial habits and a love of the open air can possibly go in for. It confers an ability to sleep out in woods without fear of rheumatism, to get rid of tiresome visitors by means which are effective yet do no harm, to spend the whole night at Witches' Sabbaths and feel quite normal the next day, and adds to these blessings the society of a most entertaining black cat as a familiar, and the friendship of a cultured and considerate Satan. If I were the Devil I should be disappointed if the recruits to witchcraft made for me by *Lolly Willows* were not numerous and distinguished. S.

The Crime at Vanderlynden's, by R. H. Mottram. (Chatto and Windus, 7s.)

FOR the third time Mr. Mottram writes of the war in a novel distinguished by the veracity and restraint that won for "The Spanish Farm" (the first of the three) the Hawthornden Prize in 1924. If, as one cannot help suspecting, Mr. Mottram is himself, more or less, "the dun-coloured person attached to Divisional Staff, whose name was Stephen Doughty Dormer," it is amusing to reflect on the astonishment that must now possess the minds of members of that Staff concerning the devastating nature of the chiel among them who so unobtrusively took notes. For unobtrusiveness combined with a capacity for devastation is the dominant characteristic both of Dormer and his author. "He had long found out that the great art of war lay not in killing Germans, but in killing time." That is a typical example of the method of the pair of them, and its results. The "crime" of the title is only such in the military sense, but it serves the author for light relief, and provides a sufficient connecting thread to a book whose real merit is that it gives a voice to the soul of dumb England, that pith and marrow of England that was represented by the thousands of men who alternately grumbled and chafed their way through the Gehenna of the war, and who, in matters not to be expressed by means of a grumble or a joke, were all but inarticulate.

A Moment of Time, by Richard Hughes. (Chatto and Windus, 7s.)

ALL the stories collected in this volume have a certain quality of rareness in thought and word which stamps them as fine and individual work; but all are by no means equally satisfying when considered as fiction. An author who creates an exquisite character—exquisite in beauty or horror or what you will—or etches out some arresting scene, or gives the full flavour of a preoccupation or the very note of which two personalities jar, who convinces us of the importance of his subject, the something implied by its very existence, and then goes no further, has evaded the fiction-writer's responsibility of telling a story, however slight and rarified in its action. In a great many of his shorter stories Mr. Hughes has let himself off lightly after this fashion, but those in which he has beaten out the gold of imagination to the shape demanded of it are—as might be expected—very fine indeed.

A SELECTION FOR A LIBRARY LIST.

LETTERS OF SIR WALTER RALEIGH, 1570-1622, edited by Lady Raleigh. (Methuen, 2 vols., 30s.); REMINISCENCES OF MRS. J. COMYNS-CARR (Hutchinson, 21s.); PATIENCE, by Benjamin Vallotton (Faber and Gwyer, 7s. 6d.); TCHEHOV'S LETTERS TO OLGA KNIPPER, translated by Constance Garnett (Chatto and Windus, 15s.); LONDON'S LOST THEATRES, by Erroll Sherson (The Bodley Head, 18s.); LEICESTERSHIRE AND ITS HUNTS, by Charles Simpson, R.I. (The Bodley Head, 31s. 6d.); KINDRED, by Alice Prescott Smith (Heinemann, 7s. 6d.); THE LAST DAY, by Beatrice Kean Seymour (Chapman and Hall, 7s. 6d.); THE HOUSEMAID, by Naomi Royde-Smith (Constable, 7s. 6d.); ONE TREE, by A. M. Allen (Chatto and Windus, 7s. 6d.); THE OLDEST GOD, by Stephen McKenna (Thornton Butterworth, 7s. 6d.).

THE COLLEGE OF VICARS CHORAL AT WELLS

NO more interesting or untouched survival of mediæval architecture and ecclesiastical organisation exists in England than that to be seen in the Close of the Vicars Choral at Wells, Somerset. Yet, of the thousands of visitors to the cathedral, very few seem ever to turn into this fifteenth century backwater. It lies south of the cathedral, separated from it by the street, but joined to the Chapter House by a gallery carried over the road by the arch of Chain Gate (Fig. 2). Passing under Chain Gate, you almost immediately turn to the left beneath another ancient gateway, and find yourself in a long narrow close, flanked on either side by the garden and fifteenth century houses of the Vicars Choral. At the far end is their chapel, and by a flight of worn steps, contained in a tower next the entrance gate, you climb to the Common Hall (Fig. 4), which occupies the first storey at the north end of the close, above the entrance gateway. The view from the south end of the close is one of the most enchanting and picturesque compositions to be found in any cathedral town. On either hand are ranged the regular lines of houses, each with one lofty octagonal stone chimney shaft, their walls pierced by windows of every age, from original cinquefoil-headed Gothic apertures to Georgian sash frames. On the base of each chimney shaft is a tablet carved with the cognisance of the prebend to which the house belongs. Above the terminal group formed by the hall, gateway and stair tower looms the mass of the cathedral and its soaring tower (Fig. 1).

The hall itself is an amazingly perfect relic of the past. It was principally built, together with the original college, about 1348, by Bishop Ralph. Oriel windows, a screen recently replaced, a great fireplace and other adjuncts were added by the executors of Bishop Bekynton—that constant and early patron of Eton College and some time secretary to Henry VI—about 1465. The rich linenfold wainscoting with carved cresting and the settles with linenfold backs and sculptured arms can date but shortly after these additions. The great fire-dogs—their knobs wrought as dogs' heads—are probably of the fifteenth century, and the benches and long table of the sixteenth century. The style of the original fenestration can be seen in the window east of the fireplace, with the reading pulpit contrived in the wall beside it.



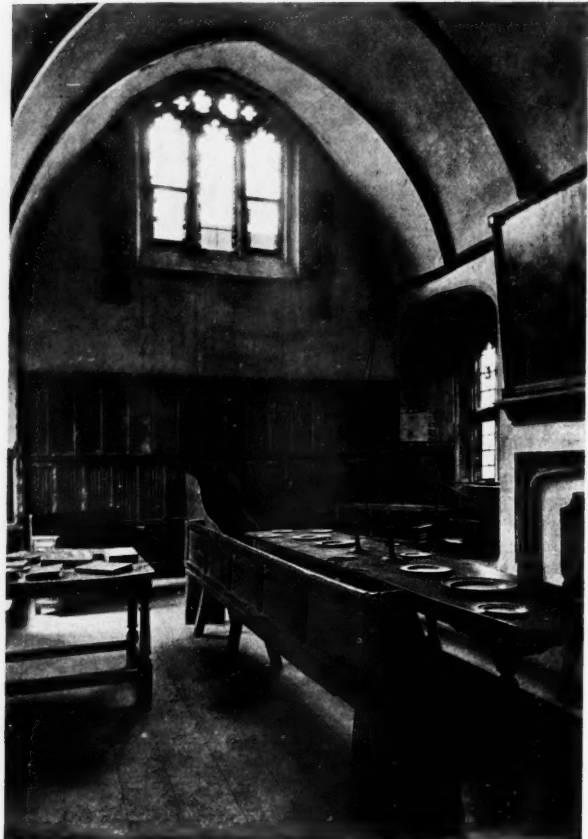
1.—HALL, GATEWAY AND CATHEDRAL, FROM THE COLLEGE CHAPEL.

(Fig. 3). Over the fireplace is an interesting picture of Bishop Ralph giving his charter to the vicars, with later additions referring to the second charter given by Queen Elizabeth (Fig. 8).

But what, may well be asked, is a vicar choral? And how does Wells come to possess this exceptional body of men? The answer must involve a brief excursion into the history of cathedral organisation. The Normans introduced into England the system, already in force at Rouen, Bayeux and their other great churches, by which the canons, instead of being dependents of their bishop, themselves formed a body responsible for the government of the cathedral, and known as the chapter. Each canon was, at the same time, endowed, for his support, with a prebend—a portion of the previously common property of the cathedral. This, however, frequently occasioned a canon's absence from his stall in the cathedral on prebendal business. To take his place in the services, a number of "vicars" were accordingly provided, later known as vicars "in choro cathedralis." They might be temporarily appointed by any prebendary before going away, and be dismissed on his return, as at Lincoln, or they might be a permanent body, as at Salisbury, where, once a vicar, always a vicar. This was the type adopted at Wells about the year 1140, when the college was founded by Bishop Robert. As their duties might never involve their performing any more sacred rite than chanting, it was customary, from the earliest times, to admit laymen into the college, though they were expected to take minor orders within a year of admission. Some were less diligent than others in this respect, and since the Reformation laymen have predominated, and are, in fact, permanently endowed members of the cathedral choir, each with his little house in the close. The income accruing from Bishop Ralph's land endowments, ample at first, became, as the centuries passed, of smaller and smaller value. The number of vicars decreased, their stall wages were discontinued, and the very buildings began to fall into decay. In 1866, accordingly, the vicars made over to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners all their outlying property and a few of the houses in the close in return for a fixed annual payment of £880, which yields something less than £64 a year per head. Out of this sum each vicar is supposed to find his maintenance and to provide for the upkeep of his house and of the close. It speaks very highly



2.—CHAIN GATE AND THE ENTRANCE TO THE COLLEGE ON THE RIGHT.



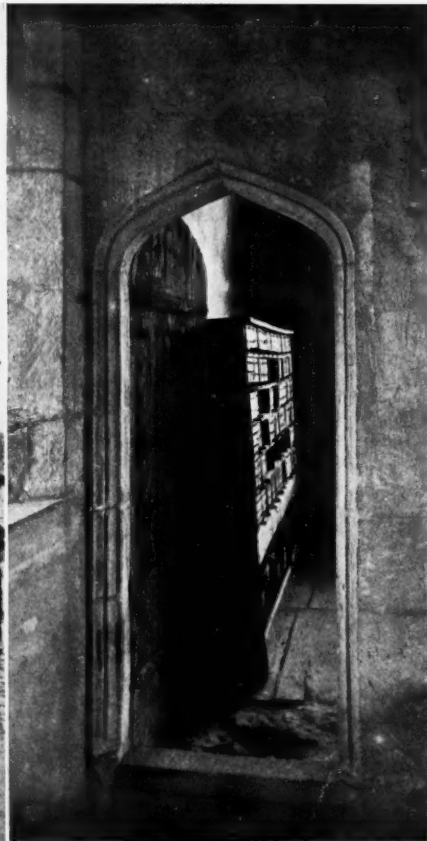
3 and 4.—TWO VIEWS OF THE HALL, SHOWING THE PULPIT (LEFT) AND THE OLD OAK FITTINGS.

for the vicars that the college is, to this day, amazingly intact and well cared for. If poverty has prevented regrettable restorations and additions, it has no more been made an excuse for selling the wonderful fittings of the hall. Save for one or two early eighteenth century pictures, the hall must be exactly as it was in 1500, while in the muniment room (Fig. 6) over the staircase to the hall is the most interesting piece of furniture—a fifteenth century massive unstained oak book and muniment case, fitted with drawers for the reception of rolls of parchment.

At length, however, signs of serious decay have manifested themselves. Bishop Bekynton's oriel windows are beginning to fall outwards. The following extract from a report by Mr. Bray, the cathedral clerk of the works, came to our notice: The ironwork of all the windows has corroded so that the mullions are very badly split. The north window in particular is in imminent danger of collapsing, and should this happen it will be impossible to save any of the stonework. One window is so bad that it will have to be entirely reconstructed.



5.—NORTH WINDOW OF HALL, IN DANGER OF COLLAPSING.



6.—LOOKING INTO THE MUNIMENT ROOM.



7.—SOUTH ORIEL, PERISHED STONWORK.



8.—THE GIVING OF THE CHARTER.

The authorities have, therefore, to raise the sum of £700. But before recommending this particularly deserving case to the generosity of our readers, we took the precaution of enquiring into the state of the structure, and especially into the detail referred to in the last sentence of the extract from the report. "Entirely reconstructed" has a sinister ring in the ears of those familiar with official restorations. We found that Mr. A. R. Powys, secretary of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, was already *au fait*, and he has very kindly communicated to us a copy of his report to his own committee, the outcome of an examination made with Mr. Bray. It is a pleasure for us to state that he was "much impressed by the knowledge and skill of Mr. Bray" and "feels sure that the work of repair . . . may be safely left in his hands." The method proposed to be adopted is, roughly, to tie the windows back on to their adjacent walls by long delta-metal rods inserted right through the window jambs. If this prove impracticable, then metal cramps would be used. The arches forming the ceiling of the oriels are loose, and it is proposed to lift the external lead covering



9.—THE HALL FIREPLACE.

and lay above the arches a reinforced concrete slab. Where mullions have been split by rusting saddle-bars, the bars will be taken out and new copper ends be electrically welded on where necessary. As to the south oriel (Fig 7), which Mr. Bray reported to need entire reconstruction, Mr. Powys found one mullion at least was so badly perished both inside and out that new material will be necessary. He explained, however, the method of repair advocated by the Society, namely, the use of brick and mortar rather than that of new stone. Mr. Bray was doubtful whether this would be sufficiently durable, but we may reinforce Mr. Powys' assertion that, if the method recommended by the Society is tried, he will be surprised how durable it is, and how much less disagreeably it affects the old building.

We have dealt with this case at length because of the exceptional interest and charm of the college, of the smallness of the sum required, of the manifest inability of the vicars to provide the money themselves, and of the thoroughly trustworthy hands in which the work of restoration reposes. Should any readers find it possible to contribute to the work, subscriptions should be sent to Mr. H. Partridge, the steward, at Hill Crest, Wells, Somerset. Then next time they are at Wells they will feel they have a personal connection with a unique institution that has been preserved miraculously intact and unchanged from the time of Bishop Bekynton. We might suggest that Old Etonians especially should interest themselves in this memorial of a man who was unsparing in his efforts for their Alma Mater.

CURIUS CROWE.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TEMPORARY LEYS

THE total area of land under clover and rotation grasses in Great Britain in 1925 amounted to 4,076,241 acres out of a total acreage of 13,911,412 of arable land. In other words, the four-course rotation would appear to be generally in operation. The success of temporary leys is often assumed to be controlled by the type of seeds mixture used, but it can be safely said that this is only one of the several factors demanding attention. The number of poor "takes" of seeds met with every year makes it necessary to indicate directions in which improvements can frequently be made. The average crop from temporary leys, for the period covering 1914-23, worked out at 28cwt. per acre, a figure much below that which can be obtained with reasonably good management. In fact, crop averages may be said to speak for themselves and do tend to lend weight to the theory that if these averages could be raised to the level of those obtained by good farmers, there would be little talk of an agricultural depression.

In the majority of cases grass seeds are sown along with a cereal "nurse" crop, which follows roots in the rotation. This ensures that the ground is "clean," for competition with weeds is not likely to add to the success of the seeds. Most rotations and practices ensure a clean seed bed; while, furthermore, root crops in general receive good treatment in the way of farmyard manure and artificial fertilisers that the fertility will not often be at fault. There are exceptions, however, and at the present time many rotation grass failures are due to acidity of the soil and the need for lime. This has a decided influence on the absence or presence of clover, which is an important constituent of either a short or a long ley. The type of nurse-crop utilised is important. Where the land is in good heart, and where a heavy straw crop is to be expected, varieties should be selected which possess stiff straw. It is also preferable that an early maturing and non-tillering variety should be selected, and not sown too thickly. Oats and barley are probably the worst offenders in respect of laid crops, and suitable standing varieties of the former include Victory, Record and Yelder, while the broad-eared or Goldthorpe varieties are superior in straw stiffness to the narrow-eared or Chevalier types. Wheat is generally an

excellent nurse crop. When these cereal crops are taken, it is natural that the time of sowing the seeds mixture depends on the cereal seed-time. In some cases this means that the grass seeds are sown too early to suit all the species forming the mixture. This tends to explain the success of using a nurse crop like rape, which being later sown enables the soil temperature to be better suited to rapid germination.

The preparation of the ground previous to sowing demands attention. In some cases the seeds mixtures are sown immediately after the nurse crop has been sown, whereas in other cases, the nurse crop is allowed to get established and 3ins. or 4ins. above ground. It is sometimes impossible to get the tilth one desires for grass and clover seeds when spring cereals are sown early. This necessitates waiting until later in the season before sowing the grass and clover seeds. The delay in sowing may also help in a wet summer by not having too great a development of young "seeds" in the stooks at harvest time. One cannot dogmatise too much, however, as to the advantages one way or the other, for these vary with the season. A wise man usually knows his farm and the best time for obtaining the necessary tilth. The ideal tilth is one which is fairly friable to a depth of about 2ins. Experiments at the Welsh Plant Breeding Station indicated that a very fine powdery surface gave a poorer "take" than where the surface consisted of small lumps averaging from ½in. to ¾in. in diameter. Heavy clay soils should be worked down to a clod of not more than 1in. diameter.

When a tilth of this character can be obtained it ensures that the soil conditions are suitable, so far as dryness is concerned, for a satisfactory "take." Red clover is not likely to do well on a wet surface, owing to the difficulty of getting a satisfactory covering. A reserve of moisture in the soil is necessary, however, if the seed is to continue growth after germination. This, to some extent, is influenced by the rainfall and, in the case of a dry climate, by the cultivations. Thus, on light soils subject to drought, the object should be to avoid late spring ploughing and working. The root ground should be cleared early and the ploughing done before the dry weather of spring sets in. If the ground is too dry as a result of late workings, it is often

advisable to delay sowing the grass seeds until after sufficient rain has fallen.

FARM BUILDINGS.

No subject can claim greater importance than the buildings of the farm, yet for economic reasons they are frequently neglected. In the vast majority of cases, farms are already equipped with buildings, and should renovation or reconstruction be necessary, these alterations have to be done with many limitations imposed. New buildings are very costly, and, even provided capital is available for their erection, it is often found that the arrangement of the farm compels departures from the paper ideal. In fact, it is doubtful whether any single plan regarded as perfect can fit more farms than the one for which it is intended.

It may safely be said that the original factors which determined the site of the majority of homesteads was their proximity to a roadway and, probably, a convenient water supply. In any case, these factors are important, though they have not always operated. There are occasions when proximity to a roadway has added much inconvenience to the general working of the farm, for it is always an advantage for the buildings to be centrally situated. This ensures easy access to all the fields of the farm, without overmuch waste of time. It also means that if the homestead is equipped with a good supply of water, a central location makes it easier to carry water to the fields should this not already exist. The arrangement of the buildings themselves is also important. Most buildings were originally planned when labour was relatively cheap. The need to-day is to combine an economical working arrangement with a design which safeguards the health of the stock.

In these days dairy farming is of growing importance, which has been further intensified by the decline in the acreage of arable land. But the old bullock-feeding yards are by no means satisfactory for dairy cattle, and this has made alterations imperative. Modern cow-shed design stresses the importance of having the dairy cows isolated from the rest of the homestead, in order that the milk shall not be contaminated by odours, and that the cows shall have a reasonably clean entrance to their quarters.

THE RETIREMENT OF PROFESSOR SOMERVILLE.

The retirement of Professor William Somerville from the Sibthorpe Chair of Rural Economy in the University of Oxford, will sever an active connection with the cause of agricultural education, which has extended over the past thirty-five years.

His first sphere of work was in the North of England, being appointed the first Professor of Agriculture and Rural Economy in the University of Durham in 1891. Not only was a very successful agricultural department established, but he was also the author of the world-famous manuring of pasture land experiments at Cockle Park. As a result of this work, basic slag has become a household word, and many thousands of acres of grass have been improved out of all recognition.

In 1900 Professor Somerville was once again entrusted with pioneer work, being appointed the first Professor of Agriculture in the University of Cambridge, which Chair was only held for a year, when he became Assistant Secretary of the Board of Agriculture. In 1906 the University of Oxford claimed his services, and he has exerted a profound influence on a type of student whose post-graduate work is to a great extent concerned with the owning and management of estates.

It has been a frequent criticism of the agriculturist in the past that teachers of agriculture have refrained from putting their theories into practice. That this does not apply to Professor Somerville can be judged by the fact that in 1911 he bought a typical derelict farm of 530 acres on the South Downs. The published account of the means taken to improve Poverty Bottom still further added lustre to the reputation of basic slag.

ERIN GO BRAGH

I AM not sure what "Erin go bragh" means, and nothing would induce me to pronounce the words—to an Irishman—but the phrase was quite the right thing to say in Dublin last Saturday. There was excitement enough before the match, but after Ireland's victory even the horses in the outside cars seemed to know that something special had happened and carried themselves with a jaunty air.

An Englishman visiting Dublin to-day finds much that is strange in the city. The names of the streets written in Erse, the new stamps, the passing of the R.I.C., the gradual disappearance of jaunting-cars, the custom-house examination of luggage—all give one the impression of being in a foreign land; but when one arrives at Lansdowne Road one feels much more at home. It is true that a Lord-Lieutenant has given place to a Governor-General, that "God Save the King" no longer greets his appearance on the ground, that a brand new flag floats over the grand stand; but for all that, there is the same old enthusiasm, the same sporting crowd, quick to appreciate good play by either side.

As for the football, Ireland has come into her own again. We saw the Irish forwards tearing down the ground, carrying all before them, but with the difference that they lasted to the very end and had lost none of their dash and fire when "no side" was sounded. The backs, too, have added finesse in attack to the resolute defence which they had of old. The whole Irish team played in a manner worthy of the palmy days of Louis Magee, Tedford, Hamlet, the Ryans and other famous heroes of Irish Rugby.

The outstanding figure in the winning team was George Stephenson, who, as if to recompense his country for the loss of his brother, "H. W. V.," has transformed himself in a single season into a really great player. Against France, Stephenson

was responsible for most of the points scored; against England, this slight, unassuming three-quarter obtained one try and kicked three magnificent goals. Two of these were from almost the same spot, close to the twenty-five flag and within a yard of the touch-line. Each time the ball sailed straight for its mark; there was no hesitation, no fuss, and those two goals meant much to his side, for they represented the difference between the teams in the final scores.

Another back who shone in this match was M. Sugden, the scrum-half, who was full of resource and always kept his opponents guessing, with, it must be added, never any suggestion of unworthy tactics. D. J. Cussen, on Stephenson's wing, also ran with fine resolution, and, for once, Devitt found himself facing an opponent who was his equal in speed; W. E. Crawford, the veteran captain, was not quite the Crawford of former days, but his coolness and clever nursing of his forwards was invaluable to his side. But no set of backs, Stephenson included, could have prevailed without the sterling play of the forwards. They played like Trojans to a man; they were superior to the Englishmen in hooking, tackling, out-of-touch play and, above all, in keenness and condition. They were led admirably by A. Buchanan, who, though new to International games, has had much to do with the fine performances of the Dublin University team this season. J. Farrell, S. J. Cagney, M. J. Bradley and C. F. Hallaran were all in turn conspicuous for brilliant efforts. As rarely happens in Rugby football, the forwards were worthy of the backs, and the backs were worthy of the forwards.

While one may be forgiven for waxing enthusiastic over the Irish team, it is difficult to find anything to say in mitigation of the failure of the Englishmen, even if one wished to do so. I feel sure that the English players themselves would be the first to admit that they were fairly and squarely beaten by better men; the flesh was undoubtedly weak, and toward the end not even the spirit seemed willing.

There were a few exceptions among the beaten side. T. E. S. Francis was playing what is probably his last International game before he goes overseas; it was certainly his best game. During the first half of the match his defence was splendid; he is a light man, but his tackling was worthy of a Gamlin. In attack he was the moving spirit of those rare flashes of brilliance by the English back division with which we were favoured. His run through the Irishmen which ended in Young's try was one of the finest episodes of the match; it was not his fault that Devitt on his wing was unable to make much of the openings provided for him. A. T. Young also showed more of the form which took him into the England side two years ago than at any time this season; he was rather overshadowed by Sugden, but it must not be forgotten that he was playing behind beaten forwards. A. R. Aslett supported Francis well in the centre and got through a tremendous amount of tackling; but there was no inspiration in his methods when he attempted to make openings, though Hamilton-Wickes was by no means starved.

What has happened to Hamilton-Wickes I do not know, but it is only too apparent that, at present, he is a mere shadow of his former self. Twice he might have scored if he had made for the line with his accustomed determination, but instead he elected to try to break inwards, and each time the movement fizzled out. Even his tackling was uncertain, where once it was irreproachable, and he allowed T. Hewitt to slip through his fingers when he should have brought him down. On the other wing, also, Sir T. G. Devitt showed far less resolution than in other games recently; he was frequently out of position and was slow in getting off the mark.

Of the forwards, R. Hanvey stood out by himself; he was one of the best forwards on the ground, always well on the ball and doing more than his share of the tackling. H. G. Periton and J. S. Tucker were best after Hanvey, and Wakefield gave us two glimpses of his old, unmatched self, one in each half of the game. Voyce, who was playing his first game since the Welsh match, I believe, was quieter than usual and was less effective at the "spoiling" game than his opposite number, J. D. Clinch. The two new Internationals, W. E. Tucker and L. W. Haslett, were a sad disappointment; neither showed any signs of being up to International standard.

H. C. Catchside played his worst game for the season; his fielding was uncertain, his kicking short and inaccurate. For Catchside, as for H. J. Kittermaster, this was an "off" day; each emphasised his weak points and failed to show the redeeming features of which he is capable.

The worst and, indeed, inexplicable fault in the English team was the poor condition of several of the forwards. Soon after half-time it was noticeable that some were trotting, not running, with open mouths and showing other signs of distress; they were listless, and seemed incapable of responding to the call of their leader. The eighty minutes of a modern International match are a severe test of a man's fitness, but everyone chosen to play for his country must be aware of this; it is up to him to see that he comes on the field in a condition to go "all out" up to the call of time.

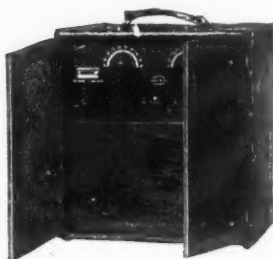
The Selection Committee have a difficult task before them, and they will have to prune out weaknesses with a ruthless hand, though not in any spirit of panic. It is commonly said that they have slender resources upon which to fall back, but I cannot believe that there are not in England to-day men capable of putting up a far better fight than many of those who did duty for us at Dublin last week. LEONARD R. TOSSWILL.

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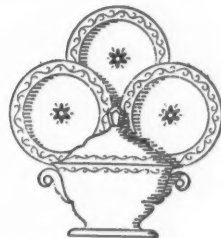
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CORRESPONDENCE

"COUNTRY LIFE" MINIATURE RANGE COMPETITION FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I am sorry to say that a most unfortunate situation has arisen here in connection with the COUNTRY LIFE Miniature Range Competition for Public Schools and I am writing to ask you to publish this letter, the contents of which I am also making known to the schools concerned. During the recent holidays, while our miniature range was being widened and generally repaired, it was discovered to be about 6ft. short. It must have been in this state ever since it was converted from a longer range in 1908. My predecessor tells me that the alterations were carried out by a firm of experts and, needless to say, neither he nor I ever had the slightest doubt as to the accuracy of the range, especially as it was passed by the War Office when it was re-opened. I need hardly say how very much we regret the occurrence and the unenviable position in which we have placed ourselves. It seems that the only thing to be done is for us to consider ourselves disqualified in all previous competitions and for the name of the second school to be substituted for ours on the Cup. The prize rifles can be handed over, but considerable difficulty will arise in connection with the medals for, in addition to the silver medals awarded to members of the winning team, bronze medals go to the second and third teams. Many of the boys to whom they were given will have left school and, as their names are engraved upon the medals, it will be difficult—if not impossible—to recall them and, anyhow, it would bring great disappointment to the Charterhouse fellows. A further complication will be added by the difficulty in tracing the members of the fourth teams who, on our disqualification, become entitled to bronze medals. In all other respects, however, we are most anxious to do all that is possible to put the matter right and, as I have mentioned above, I am writing to the schools concerned, asking them to accept the course I have suggested as the best way out of the difficulty.—H. P. JAMESON, Major, Commanding Charterhouse Contingent Officers' Training Corps.

GOLDFISH IN ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I have just read with much interest the article on "Old English Glass," in COUNTRY LIFE of January 30th. In it Mr. Wilson tells of a large glass bowl which he believes to have been used for goldfish, and quotes in support of his theory Gray's poem on "A Favourite Cat Drowned in a Tub of Goldfish." The tub, however, was of china, for in "Thames-side in the Past," F. C. Hodgson says, in his chapter on "Gray and His Haunts," that—"The 'Pensive Selina' of the Lines on the Death of Walpole's Favourite Cat, was not, indeed, drowned at Strawberry Hill, but at Walpole's London house in Arlington Street, before he had bought Strawberry Hill, but the china tub for goldfish, in which she was drowned, stood, till the great sale of 1842, in Strawberry Hill, with the first stanza of the Lines printed on the label attached to it."

"'Twas on a lofty vase's side,
Where China's gayest art had dyed,
The azure flowers that blow."
From these lines it is also evident that the tub was of Chinese porcelain.—L. N. VENN.

THACKERAY'S HOUSE.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Although I am only a foreigner here, I am deeply grieved that a house once belonging to a famous literary man, and, moreover, a very fine eighteenth century house, should have become the property of a large department store. Can you suggest any manner of saving this house from destruction? I refer to Thackeray's house in Young Street, Kensington, which, to my mind, ought to be a museum, such as Carlyle's or Johnson's house.—HAZEL GUGGENHEIM WALDMAN.

BEN MARSHALL'S HUNTING PIECES.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I think there can be very little doubt that the question put by Mr. Ernest G. de Glehn in your last issue must be answered by saying that the evidence is in favour of the theory that the "artist misrepresented the mare." I enclose a small engraving by J. Romney of another of Marshall's pictures of a hunter (obviously not Pickle), in which the same "pacing" action is noticeable.



"NATURE I LOVED AND, NEXT TO NATURE, ART."

Captain Hayes, in his great work "Points of a Horse," chapter XXXVIII, fourth edition, remarks how very common this mistake was with many great painters up to a much later date than that of Marshall; and he instances the picture by G. M. Ward of Napoleon's horse, Marengo, "balancing himself on a fore and hind leg of the same side," a position which would probably have terminated Napoleon's career within a very few seconds had it ever been adopted as shown in Ward's picture.—GEORGE L. DENMAN.

TRAVELS WITH A DONKEY.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I hope you may like this photograph from Corsica. The donkey has one of those wooden panniers which carry any heavy load. Barrels of wine or oil are thus carried, sticking out so far on each side of the donkey that there is very little room to pass if you meet them on those narrow paths. He is now waiting while his owner has gone into the "Macquis" to cut wood, with which the fires in the houses

are supplied. Sometimes a scorpion comes in with your bundle of wood also. When the donkey is loaded up with his faggots there is not much of him left outside to be seen!—MARY G. S. BEST.

A HUNTSMAN'S EPITAPH.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—"The Antiquarian Repertory" (1808), vol. iii, page 281, prints the following epitaph on Mr. Levett's huntsman, interred in Greenhill churchyard near Lichfield. I cannot identify the place and the date is not given, but it would be interesting to discover the name of "the stoutest huntsman of his time":

"Here's run to ground just in his prime,
The stoutest huntsman of his time;
None e'er loved better hound or horse,
No ditch till this e'er stopp'd his course,
Tho' out at length he here is cast,
By fate untimely hurry'd,
Yet in at Death he'll be at last,
When Death himself is worried.
Who—whoop!" —R. S. B.



A CORSICAN BROTHER.

DUTCH DELFT.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Sir Gilbert Mellor has sent me on the enclosed letter and photograph of a piece of



DELFT HYACINTH VASE.

On the top a bust of William of Orange, and below his cipher as King of England. Height, 13½ ins. Circa 1690.

Delft. It is a very different example of the hyacinth vase from any at Hampton Court and elsewhere that I have seen. If, as the owner very properly surmises, the bust at the top is that of William of Orange, there can be no doubt whatever that the cipher below applies to him as King of England, which points to a date for the piece during his reign. The group at the foot of the vase, lions holding globes and a musician holding a violin, but with the bow high up in the air, seem to be emblems of victory and dominion. The letter accompanying the photograph runs as follows:

"DEAR SIR,—

"With reference to your interesting articles in COUNTRY LIFE on old Delft, I thought it might interest you to see a photograph of a piece in my possession which is, I believe, 17th century. It is in blue and white and bears a portrait of William of Orange, also a monogram which is probably either that of William of Orange or of the family for whom the piece was made. The back view is also richly decorated.

"I enclose photograph, and if you care to reproduce the piece in one of your articles, I am quite agreeable to your doing so.

"Yours very truly,

"(Signed) THEODORE W. WARD."

I will not say that the design of the piece is beautiful, but it is most interesting and unusual, and I am very glad that Mr. Ward permits its publication.—H. AVRAY TIPPING.

SAXON SCULPTURES.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—The accompanying photographs are of some rudely executed Saxon sculptures in Daglingworth Church, Gloucestershire. They were discovered in 1845 when the chancel was restored and the jambstones were then found to have been sculptured and reversed.



IN DAGLINGWORTH CHURCH.

They represent the Crucifixion, our Lord in Judgment, and St. Peter. The sculptures have been re-erected on the north and south walls of the interior of the nave, but, unfortunately for photographic purposes, they stand between two clear glass windows, which increases the difficulty in getting good detail.—W. A. CALL.

WHERE THE KING OF PRUSSIA SAT.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—This chair, one of a pair belonging to Elizabeth Fry, bears a tablet to the following effect: "Frederick William IV, King of Prussia, sat in this chair when he dined at



ELIZABETH FRY'S CHAIR.

Upton with Joseph and Elizabeth Fry, Jan. 31st, 1842." The pair of chairs is still in the possession of a descendant of Elizabeth Fry.—L. E. WILLIAMSON.

THE WITCH'S TREE.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I am informed by an acquaintance who has lived for some years in Staffordshire, that near Offley Hay, a village situated a few miles from Stafford, there stands a very curious tree which is known locally by the name of the "witch's tree." According to my informant, this tree is about twenty feet high, though, as he remarks, "anyone who is not a forester is liable to make mistakes in estimating the height of trees." From the upright and rather smooth trunk arise curiously twisted branches, which project from the main stem more or less diagonally. The wood appears to be extremely hard. It is said by the inhabitants of the district that, although expert botanists have come from far and near, the tree still remains unidentified! Indeed, the general opinion is that "there is not another such tree anywhere in the country." The exact age of this tree seems to be unknown, but local tradition has it that it must be very ancient. For, so the story goes, the "witch's tree" is so named not without good reason. Many years ago the body of a condemned witch was placed here, and through her side was thrust a stake which penetrated the ground on which she lay. The stake took root and,

in the course of time, grew into its present form. Such, say the country people of the neighbourhood, was the history of the "witch's tree." Perhaps some reader of COUNTRY LIFE may be able to shed light upon the subject.—C. W. G.

THE PETWORTH FURNITURE.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Exigencies of space compelled the omission from the article on Petworth furniture last week of a very singular apparatus. It is an indoor boot-scraper and lives in the front hall at Petworth. The action, as can be seen from the photograph, is produced by pressing the handles on the circular head. This part is painted with a likeness of Britannia, Light, Beauty, and everything that clean shoes stand for. Down below is given a picturesque glimpse of a romantic, and muddy, landscape, with a dark greenish-brown sky. Seeing it, one involuntarily shuffles mud off one's feet. At present it is not easy to date these examples of Regency taste. The Prince of Wales' feathers used as a cresting, may, indeed, connect the piece still more closely with the Regent.



BRITANNIA ON A BOOT-SCRAPER.

But we should probably be not wide of the mark if we suggested circa 1805 as an approximate date.—C. H.

"A RARE BREED."

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—*A propos* the Duchess of Montrose's recent letter in your Correspondence columns, I should certainly say this wire-haired Schnauzer is very rare—in England. I attend most of the big shows, and cannot recollect ever having seen one at any of these, nor have I ever known any in "private hands," as one might put it, but, unless I am much mistaken, this breed is extremely common in many places on the Continent, even outside Germany. I was travelling abroad last year and, being a great dog lover, invariably take notice of the breeds predominating in all the places I visit. By far the commonest two breeds (and they were pretty well a dead heat) which I noticed in Basle, Innsbruck and Vienna, were the doberman and a smaller dog, which exactly resembled the one illustrated by your correspondent. I tried to discover the name of this popular breed, but, evidently, those I asked were not "doggy people," and were unable to tell me. Now, since seeing the COUNTRY LIFE illustration, I am quite satisfied that this is the same animal, and the fact of its coming from Vienna further convinces me. They approach much about the same size always, but the colour, though generally grey grizzle, varied in some instances, and ranged from wheaten, fawn to even pale sandy, but always "grizzly." I wish all "doggy" pioneers good luck.—IRENE M. BEASLEY.



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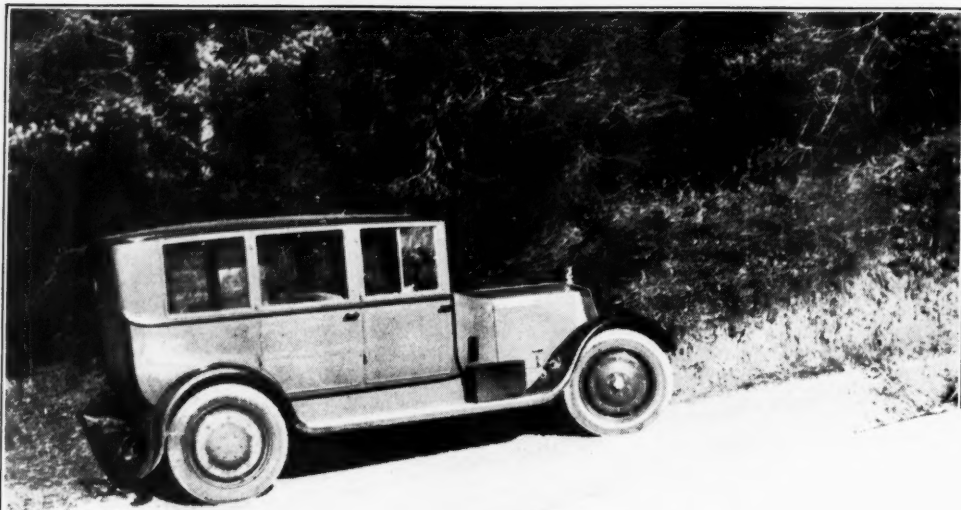
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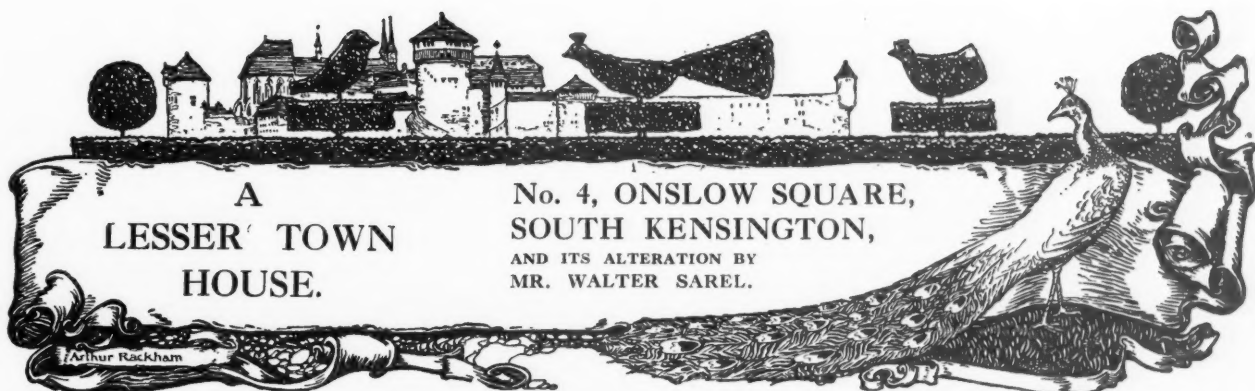
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THE BEST INVESTMENT IN ITS CLASS



ONSLOW SQUARE, a stone's throw from South Kensington station, is one of many of its kind that were formed during the first half of the nineteenth century. Wheatley says the spot was formerly occupied by "a large lunatic asylum." The Square has had its distinguished residents, notably Thackeray. He took a house, No. 36, in 1853, and lived there for nine years. "Here in dressing gown and slippers, and in his mouth the cigar which, as Hodder tells us, he would continually allow to go out, the great writer produced part of *The Newcomes*, *The Virginians*, his *Lectures on the Four Georges*, and *The Rose and the Ring*." It was from here that he set out for his second visit to America, and wrote on the day of his return: "Home, on May 9th, 1856; and so here's the old house, the old room, the old teapot by my bedside—the old trees nodding in at my window; it looks as if I had never been away, and that it's all a dream I have been making." The houses of Onslow Square belong to what may be called the late stucco period, compounded according to a common formula of the time, which was as follows: First a basement, coming just sufficiently above ground to get, by means of an area, some daylight into the kitchen quarters.

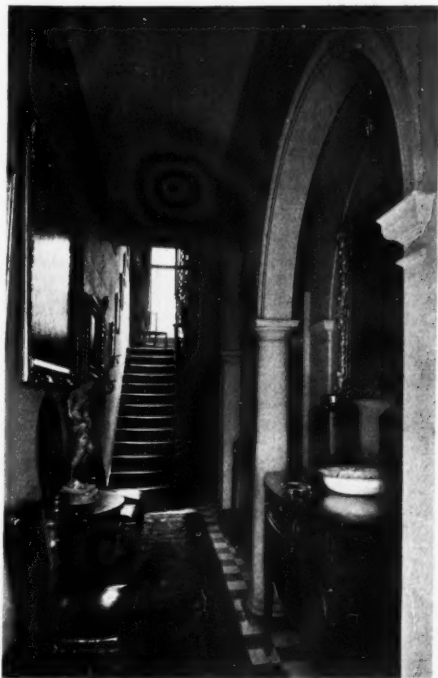


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DINING-ROOM.

"COUNTRY LIFE."

Then the ground floor, raised a few feet above street level and approached by a flight of steps crowned by a portico. The entry a passage, with the stairs at the end of it and two rooms at the side—a dining-room at the front, with another room at the back of it. Then the first floor, with a front drawing-room



HALL AND STAIRCASE.



MORNING-ROOM



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TWO VIEWS OF THE DRAWING-ROOM.

"COUNTRY LIFE."

and back drawing-room. And then two storeys of bedrooms. That was the common arrangement of town houses of the mid-nineteenth century. To the building speculator it was satisfactory because the ground space occupied per house was comparatively small, and the massed effect of the houses was imposing. But from the point of view of the individual occupier it was by no means so satisfactory. It meant a house that was very awkward to "work"; and the trouble has become accentuated under present conditions of domestic service. To mitigate it, the installation of a service lift, lavatory basin fittings in bedrooms, gas or electric fires and other incidentals of labour-saving have been introduced.

It was a house of the kind just described that Mr. Walter Sarel was confronted with when he took No. 4 Onslow Square. To see what setting an architect gives to his own home is always interesting, and particularly is this so in the present instance. Mr. Sarel found himself necessarily strictly confined, alike by his narrow boundaries and by the main structural arrangements. But without interfering substantially with the latter, by introducing applied features and making a rare use of colour, he has changed the whole interior and given it an individual character.

The entrance has lost its passage look, for on one side the wall has been set back a little (the space having been taken off the front room) and a simple arcade introduced as a feature. The walls of hall and staircase no longer disport wallpaper, but

have a facing of plaster of Paris lined out in the "stuc" manner. The staircase, inevitably somewhat narrow, has gained width and interest by crinoline balusters of ash with a mahogany handrail, in company with a green carpeting.

On the ground floor the room at the front, used as a morning-room or study, has an old mantelpiece with a landscape mirror over the shelf and Charles Simpson's painting of "The White Pony" on the chimney-breast. It is a very pleasant room. The room at the back of it is, however, of more special interest. This is the dining-room. An illustration on the preceding page shows it as well as is possible, but no photograph can do it proper justice, since the colour is lacking and the comparatively confined area imposes limitations beyond the scope of the camera. Even so, it will be seen to be a delightful room. The walls are panelled out with applied mouldings, nicely proportioned and skilfully painted. It is difficult to describe the colour, but some idea of it may be gained by saying that it was obtained by stippling a peacock green on an apple green, the mouldings being dull gilt. On the outer side of the room added space has been given by throwing the window forward and widening it. On the opposite inner wall has been formed a recess which is filled by a side table and a landscape by Rosa Salvatore. To the left of this recess is a cupboard for glass, etc., and to the right is a corresponding space that forms a cupboard opened from the morning-room. On the fireplace wall of the dining-room, centrally placed, is a most decorative flower painting, framed in, with a pair of gay bell pulls and Dresden buzzards on console brackets on either side. The fire itself is a gas one that very closely simulates a clear-burning coal fire. It is of basket-grate form, filled with black fuel, the recess being lined with black tiles and the opening enclosed by a wood bolection moulding, black marbled. The whole effect of the room is delightful, the colour being especially pleasing at night-time. In itself it

has an air of piquancy, and it is kind to human complexions. Passing to the first floor (and noting outside the landing window a fascinating little figure of a fisherman—a copy of one found at Herculaneum—presiding over a birds' bath on the flat over the butler's bedroom), we come to the drawing-room. Here, again, a great change has been wrought by no considerable means. Instead of two rooms of rather equal size, part of the back room has been absorbed into the front and entered through a new doorway at the side. The back portion has been turned into a library and space added to it corresponding to the slight extension of the dining-room below. Its walls are lined with bookshelving, and the ceiling is formed of conical shape with three-ply boarding finished brown, with gilt ribs. The drawing-room has walls of Chinese yellow, panelled out with mouldings, some of the panels being filled with embroideries. These are done in wool on a ground of silk and are said to have been originally bed hangings worked by the Countess of Desart in the reign of Queen Anne. The room is further embellished with an old carved wood mantelpiece and floral swags and drops above, surrounding a copy of "The Blue Boy." On the opposite wall is a framed-in picture of a waterfall by Benn Loefen.

On the floor above are bedrooms, and a bathroom of architectural character. For the rest, upstairs and down, it will suffice to say that everyday requirements have been met with the keen perception which is evidenced elsewhere in the house.

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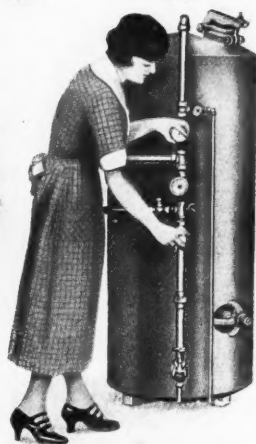
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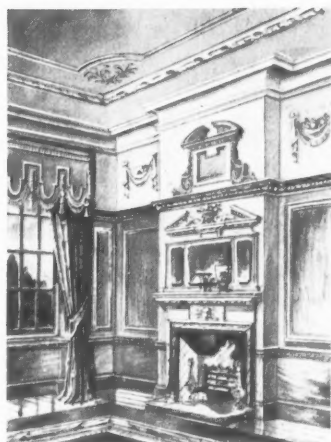
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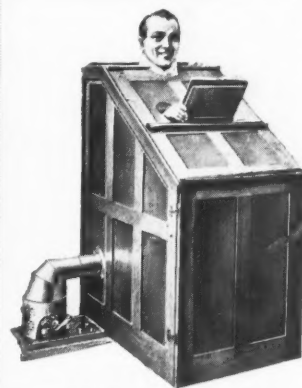


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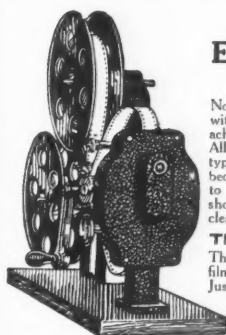
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PROMINENT GRAND NATIONAL HORSES

GOOD NEWS AND BAD.

It would be something in the nature of a public tragedy if misfortune should prevent Silvo from competing in the Grand National. I have no wish to be considered an alarmist, but even had F. B. Rees been able to ride I have every reason for doubting whether Mr. W. H. Midwood's fine steeplechaser would have competed in the Troytown Steeplechase at Lingfield last week-end. There has been a little trouble with one of the horse's legs, and, although it was a comparatively minor affair, it was very wisely decided to take no risks until satisfactory evidence was forthcoming that it would yield to veterinary treatment. The horse is such a great favourite with the public that there is a tremendously keen interest taken in his welfare. Fortunately, too, his owner appreciates the public attitude and can be relied upon to authorise a statement of the facts should there be any serious developments. It so happens that Silvo does not require a great deal of strenuous work to be at his best for the National; therefore, his condition would not be seriously affected by a few days' enforced rest. Even in normal circumstances I doubt whether he would have been permitted to run at Lingfield, on account of the heavy going.

There will be general sympathy with Mr. T. K. Laidlaw in the loss he suffered through the death of Fly Mask, who broke his neck when falling at the last fence in the race for the Great Central Steeplechase at Haydock Park. Both owner and the trainer, Tom Coulthwaite, had great hopes that Fly Mask would improve upon his previous efforts at Aintree. He has been third and second respectively the last two years, and the Hedsford trainer had not lost faith in the ability of the horse to justify his estimate of him. It is difficult to explain why Fly Mask should have given such a poor display of jumping at Haydock. As a rule, he took his fences boldly and without any apparent effort; but on this occasion his energy had been exhausted before he reached the end. In what little wagering there has been, Fly Mask had as many admirers as Silvo and Sprig, and it is perfectly safe to say that he was included in as many doubles with Lincoln horses as any other Grand National candidate. Mr. Laidlaw can still be represented by Foxfoot, but I should imagine there will not be the same confidence in this candidate as there would have been in Fly Mask.

Having dealt with the misfortunes, let us turn to the other side of the picture. There is not the slightest doubt that Mr. F. Archer's Double Chance makes new friends every time he runs in public. He gave a faultless display in the race which ended the career of Fly Mask at Haydock Park. The fact that he did not win is of small comparative value. Everyone is familiar with his credentials over the Aintree course, and the only point upon which it is desired to have complete assurance concerns his physical soundness. It is generally supposed that his legs have caused a certain amount of anxiety to his owner-trainer, but there was no evidence of any weakness in this respect either at Kempton Park or Haydock Park. Thus, unless there are unexpected developments—and the cautious will argue that you can never tell—Double Chance must be considered as possessing a bright opportunity of repeating last year's victory.

There has been a good deal of speculation as to who will ride him at Aintree. It is not without significance that J. R. Anthony piloted him at Haydock Park. This was the first occasion on which he had ridden him in public, and, even though his final decision may not be announced for another week or so, I am quite prepared to find that it favours Double Chance. In that event I should expect Major E. C. Doyle to be associated with Old Tay Bridge.

No Grand National horse could be making more satisfactory progress than Mrs. Partridge's Sprig. There are no "ifs" and "buts" about this candidate, and with Ted Leader riding no doubts can be entertained concerning the efficiency with which the horse will be handled. As a part of his preparation, he competed in the Troytown Steeplechase over three miles at Lingfield last week-end. As at Manchester the previous week, he did nothing wrong, but on neither occasion was any attempt made to press the horse for speed in a final effort. He may win a steeplechase before going to Liverpool, but it is no secret that the National is his main objective. So far, there are no signs of a recurrence of the trouble which interrupted his training twelve months ago.

Of the other National horses which competed in the £700 steeplechase at Lingfield Mr. H. Kershaw's Gerald L. created a most favourable impression. He was ridden by Mr. Harry Brown, but whether that can be accepted as an indication that he will ride the horse at Liverpool I do not know. Certainly the combination appeared to be a very happy one. It was left for two horses not entered in the National to fight out a most interesting finish. I formed the impression that had Mr. W. Filmer-Sankey shown a little more enterprise he might have preserved the winning record of his great steeplechaser Ruddy glow. He had no difficulty in conceding weight to Gerald L., Sprig, Vive, Ardeen and Red Bee, all National candidates, but he failed to give 24lb. to Captain J. E. H. Orr's Beggar's End. As this horse had occupied a position in the rear for most of the journey, it is quite possible that

Mr. Filmer-Sankey did not appreciate him as a formidable opponent. He was certainly most capably and judiciously ridden by Speck, and when it came to a race on the flat from the last fence Speck enjoyed a big advantage in the method of his riding. Nevertheless, Ruddy glow must be considered as having performed most creditably in the circumstances, and there are many good judges who regard him as a prospective Grand National winner. He is now only eight years old, so there is ample time in which he may add the biggest prize of all to his present long list of achievements.

There has been very little of any importance happening so far as the Lincolnshire Handicap is concerned. M. Paul Wertheimer, the owner of Coram, paid a visit to England recently with the object of seeing his horse at work. This French candidate has been in training at Durrington, in Wiltshire, for several weeks, but since the owner's visit there appears to be uncertainty as to whether Coram will run at Lincoln or not. There is a doubt as to whether he can be made thoroughly fit, and it can be taken for granted that he will not be started unless there is every reason to believe that a challenge can be made with absolute confidence. Apart from the opposition of English horses, those associated with Coram are known to have a high regard for the merits of Lustucru and Sun God II. I made a reference to the former last week. So far as the latter is concerned, it is difficult to trace any movement in his favour. I asked a bookmaker, whose business would enable him to speak with knowledge on these matters, whether there had been any enquiries for Sun God II. His reply was in the negative, but, nevertheless, instructive. It conveyed the impression that no liberties were being taken with the horse by those who cater for future-event betting, and it is certainly noticeable that no long prices are obtainable about the horse. Immediately there are signs of any inspired commission for Sun God II I am quite prepared to see his price rapidly contract.

One of the first horses I mentioned in dealing with the Lincoln was Philippi. This horse is now trained by Captain Gooch, and I understand that he is doing the right kind of work to befit him for the task on March 24th. Already he has been galloped over seven furlongs, and my information suggests that he is now as far advanced in condition as any candidate trained in the south country. News from northern centres strengthens the belief that southern trainers will not have matters all their own way. Birchbroom is making excellent progress in his preparation at Ayr and, judging by the volume of business already transacted over Rocketeer in the north, this will be another genuine candidate at Lincoln.

Mr. Stanley Wootton and Mr. Fred Darling had a thoroughly enjoyable visit to America, and I understand that they were so favourably impressed by what they saw in regard to the manner in which racing is conducted in the United States that it is not unlikely that they will use their influence to induce English owners to send horses across the Atlantic to compete in some of the principal races. Already several English owners have nominated horses for the Belmont Futurity Stakes to be decided in 1928. The value of the race is estimated at 130,000 dollars, and it has attracted an international entry such as has never been known in the history of American racing. Breeders in England, Ireland, Canada, France, Venezuela and Argentina have filed nominations for this two year old "classic." The receipt of the last of these foreign entries has increased the total to 1,952, a record which eclipses that established last year, when 1,707 entries were made for the 1927 race. British breeders in the list include Lord Carnarvon and Mr. Basil Jarvis, and from France M. Pierre Wertheimer has filed fourteen nominations. M. J. D. Cohn (France) and S. J. Unzué, the Argentine sportsman now racing in France, are others on the list. Certainly the event is a long way ahead, and I shall be surprised if, before 1928, evidence is not forthcoming of the willingness of British owners to send horses to race in America.

B.

THE NEW R.M.S.P. MOTOR LINER.

WHETHER motor power is or is not destined ultimately to replace steam altogether in big ships, the launching of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's twin screw M.V. Asturias marks a definite step forward. She is the largest and most powerful motor vessel as yet completed, having a gross tonnage of 22,500 tons, and accommodation for about 1,800 passengers and crew. The propelling machinery consists of two sets of eight-cylinder double-acting Diesel engines of the Harland B. and W. type—the largest marine Diesel units as yet built, aggregating 20,000 h.p. The manoeuvring controls are at floor level at the centre of the engines, and each engine can be controlled by one man. The decoration of the ship throughout reaches a high standard. Apart from the admirably equipped gymnasium, one of the most successful features is the Children's Room, which has the same ingenuity and charm which distinguished the popular Treasure Island at Wembley. The Pompeian swimming bath and the two Verandah Cafés are other amenities of this vessel which are likely to be much appreciated. The length of the ship is 655ft., the breadth 78ft., and she is divided by steel watertight bulkheads into twelve compartments. The Asturias is all-British in design and manufacture, and will sail on the 26th of this month on her maiden voyage to the River Plate.

The Colonel's Bottle



ISLE OF SKYE

TO-DAY, in the cellar, Cameron came on a treasure we had long forgotten — the little four-gallon brass-bound keg which we used to call the Colonel's Bottle. It must be nearly twenty years since it got lost "behind the faggots," as the French say. There were two good quarts still left in it of the only whisky my father could drink with pleasure—genuine Bulloch Lade.

"It had filled his flask for forest, moor and stream; was the only cordial spirit he cared for at the table. "There is not a harsh word or a headache in a hogshead of it," he would say at the age of over eighty.

"The strange thing was to find from a taste of the old man's

keg to-day, after twenty years of wintering in a Skye cellar, that it has gained no higher quality than the Bulloch Lade we laid down six months ago in bottle.

"There is a limit to the maturing period of whisky, as of wines; after fifteen years in wood it sulks a little. Bottle it in its 'teens, and it will keep as fresh as the dawn for half a century!

"In my bottled Bulloch Lade is all the distinctive character of the Colonel's keg—the same *blas* as we say in Gaelic; the same fragrant tang he used to describe as the breath of barley and bog-myrtle. Unless you "drown the millar" altogether, that essential, seductive quality comes through any water you may add to it, either mineral or from mountain wells. A blythe drink! The cordial for companionship!"

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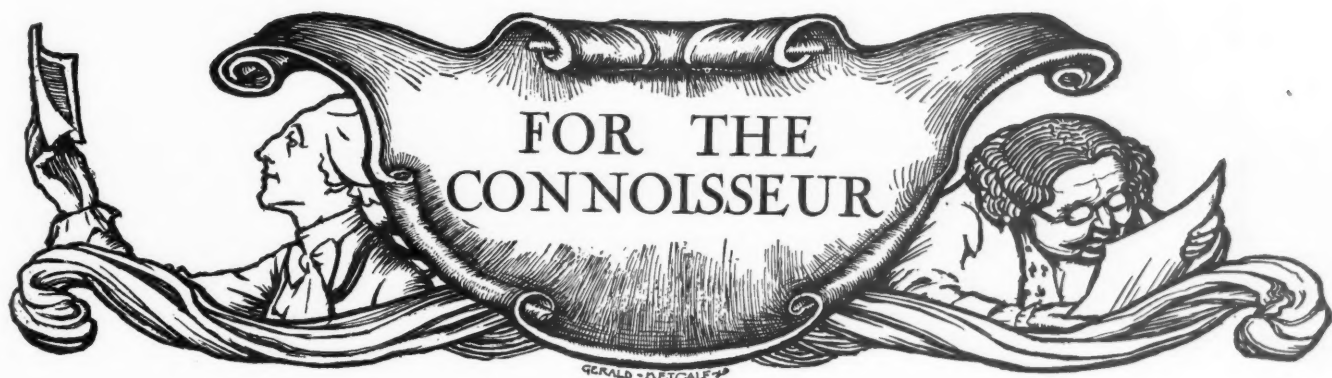


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FURNITURE AT HITCHIN PRIORY

THE charm of Hitchin Priory, as we have seen in COUNTRY LIFE (October 17th and 24th), was overshadowed by a sort of Victorian pall, of which it has been stripped recently by a most happy series of renovations, and these have included not merely the fabric

and decorations of the house, but also its gear. Every room is now a picture, and only a few of the constituent parts are recent acquisitions. The house was really quite full of very interesting eighteenth century furniture, but the worst had been made of it. It had been pushed into corners, relegated to attics and offices, or set entirely aside as old and worn.

Among the pieces dating from the first half of the eighteenth century is a flap table (Fig. 6) with cabriole legs, showing remarkable vigour and verve in the form and carving of its acanthus-kneed and lion-pawed legs. During the hundred years from the Restoration to George III's accession the gate-legged table and its derivatives largely prevailed in the eating-room, but it was never of great size. Under early Stuarts many had sat round the big oak joined tables, just as they did after 1760, when the fashion came in of mahogany tables composed of two half-circles, capable of being clipped together to make a circle or set wide apart, and the space filled in by sections on the gate-legged principle of a centre with flaps. Any number of such sections could be linked together, and a numerous company could sit at one table. But during the gate-leg century it was a habit to break up a large party among several tables, and a table on this principle to seat even as many as eight was rather exceptional. The size of the one at the Priory—which is nearly 6ft. long and over 5ft. 6ins. wide—easily permits of this. Burdened with boxes, it was found pushed under a stair; but, with a little repair and cleaning, it now shows off to advantage in the hall.

What is, perhaps, the finest and most exceptional of the original pieces at the Priory is a bureau cabinet of unusual form (Fig. 1). It dates from the period of ownership of John Radcliffe, who succeeded in 1765, a date when the type composed of a chest of drawers with top flap to let down as a writing-board and an upper part shaped as a tall cupboard was abandoned, and a table more or less fitted with drawers was the usual piece of furniture for writing. Such tables occasionally had an upper part set back, but such set-back is very slight in the Hitchin piece, where the table has three drawers, the large centre one pulling out and discovering a green baize writing-board, which can then be pushed back to give access to a set of compartments in the drawer. On this table, and set back only three or four inches, is a cabinet of the same tripartite form as the table. The curved side-cupboards open on to shelves, but the large central door opens on to a most carefully planned set of business receptacles. Below two tiers of pigeon

holes are four tiers of five drawers, the top row labelled on engraved plates "Bills Paid," "Bills Unpaid," "Receipts," "Letters Answered," "Letters not Answered." Below the fourth tier and flanked by a pair of drawers is a little two-doored cupboard, one door opening on to a set of diminutive drawers,



1.—A MAHOGANY WRITING-TABLE AND CABINET.

The central drawer of the table opens out as a desk. The cabinet is slightly set back, but follows the same curves as the table. The central cupboard door is inlaid and opens on to pigeon-holes and drawers for an assortment of papers and documents. The open pediment at the top and all other carved work are of the highest quality. Total height 6ft. 9ins.: width, 3ft. 7ins.; depth, 2ft. 1in. Circa 1770.



2.—MAHOGANY CHAIR.

One of a set of sixteen, having enriched ladder backs, but plain turned legs. Total height 3ft. 2ins. Circa 1790.



3.—A CHAIR IN WHITE AND GOLD.

It is one of four, upholstered in needlework with *gros-point* borders and *petit-point* centres. Total height 3ft. 4½ins. Circa 1815.

no doubt for money, the other on to a little iron safe, no doubt for jewellery and things most precious. The piece is of the very highest quality. The finest mahogany has been used. The inlaid scroll on the central door has a quiet richness given by its colouring, being only a little lighter than its background. All three doors are panelled by a beading, which is made to look as if hanging at the top, loose and necklace-like, over carved patera. The delicately fretted cornice rail and open pediment are so exquisitely carved as to look frail, but if you seize it you find it firm, and thus for nearly a century and a half it has stood at the Priory without suffering any appreciable breakage or injury. It stands in the morning room and is flanked by a pair of tall candle-stands (Fig. 5), as graceful and delicate as itself. Lightness of effect, combined with strength, is given to the tripod by making each member narrow but deep. The top is octagonal, to fit a candlestick with that shaped foot, and a rim raised not more than an eighth of an inch high prevents side-slip.

Later by some years than the last two examples, and dating from a time when the round leg was displacing the tapering square one for tables and chairs, is a set of sixteen of the latter with ladder backs (Fig. 2). Each cross-piece, including the top, is waved and has an oval patera at its centre, while a husk swag seems to lie along the top and hang down a few inches at each end. They form an excellent set for the dining-room, where there is also a side table with much the same not very effective or cleverly placed legs. In the same room, however, there is a remarkably fine and large sideboard table (Fig. 13 in the Priory article of Oct. 24, 1925), flanked by wine-coolers on cupboard pedestals (Fig. 4). Such adjuncts to the sideboard were usual enough, but with urn-shaped coolers, not oviform like those at the Priory, which is a much scarcer shape, though occurring at

Syon, where a pair, flanking a sideboard, were illustrated in COUNTRY LIFE on December 5th. The Priory coolers are, like the sideboard, of solid mahogany, with a carved leaf ornament circling round the lower half. The construction is of staves, like a barrel, held together by a brass band just below the lid. The pedestals are of veneer, with inlaid lines and bandings, producing just such different effect of colour and treatment as to suggest a rather later date, although they were certainly made for the coolers, the veneer being omitted at the top for the size of the base of the coolers, which fit on to two wooden dowels.

The latest in date of the pieces illustrated is a chair (Fig. 3) with a rather florid frame in white and gold, and upholstery of needlework, a male figure appearing in the centre of the back panel. A fellow chair has a female figure so placed, while another pair with similar frames uses the central *petit-point* space on back and seat for floral patterns only. The frame gives one



4.—MAHOGANY WINE-COOLER AND PEDESTAL.

One of a pair. The wine-cooler, 2ft. 10ins. high, constructed of staves, like a barrel, and held together by a brass band. The pedestal veneered and banded. Total height 6ft. Pedestal 19½ins. square. Circa 1780.

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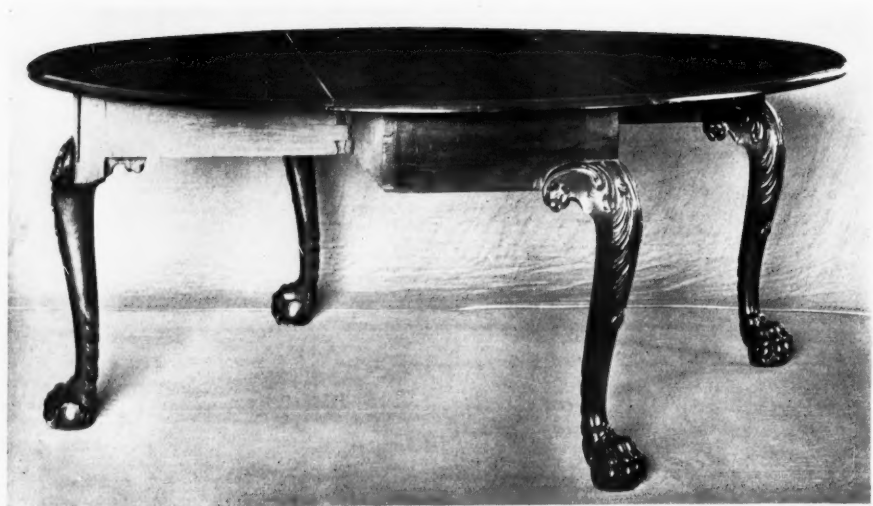
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the impression of being a Regency adaptation of the rococo style, and may date from about 1815. The needlework, of same date, is probably the product of two ladies, the widow and the sister of John Radcliffe; that is, Lady Frances Radcliffe and Lady Farnaby Radcliffe.

The last two illustrations (Figs. 7 and 8) represent pieces recently introduced at the Priory. The charming little 4ft. 7ins. long sideboard of Sheraton type was a gift to Mr. Delmé-Radcliffe on his marriage in 1912, while the hoof-footed flap table was purchased by him some fifteen years ago from Mr. Basil Dighton.

Among the many other pieces of the old gear at the Priory are two very delightful little cabinets in Oriental lacquer. They are almost cubes, being 14ins. in height and width and 15ins. in depth. The doors open to a nest of drawers, and they have stands 2ft. 6ins. high and perfectly proportionate, in



6.—A MAHOGANY FLAP TABLE.

The cabriole legs have an acanthus leaf on the knee, and terminate with lion-paw feet. Height 2ft. 4ins.; length, when open, 5ft. 10ins.; width 5ft. 7ins. *Circa 1735.*



5.—MAHOGANY CANDLE-STAND.

One of a pair. From the tripod base rises a turned and carved shaft, supporting an octagonal top with very slightly raised rim. Height, 3ft. 9½ins. *Circa 1770.*

simple English lacquer, with straight legs, bracketed at the top with a Chinese fret, and below having central fretted stretchers rising up to a little platform on which to place an Oriental vase. These flank the music room fireplace, while on either side of the hall fireplace is a little table of solid mahogany, standing 2ft. 4ins. high, on cabriole legs and with moulded tops 18ins. by 14ins.

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7.—SMALL MAHOGANY SEMICIRCULAR SIDEBOARD OF SHERATON TYPE. Height 2ft. 11ins.; length 4ft. 7ins.; depth 2ft. 6ins. *Circa 1780.*



8.—MAHOGANY FLAP TABLE.

Height 2ft. 5ins.; length 4ft. 4ins.; width 3ft. 6ins. *Circa 1720.*

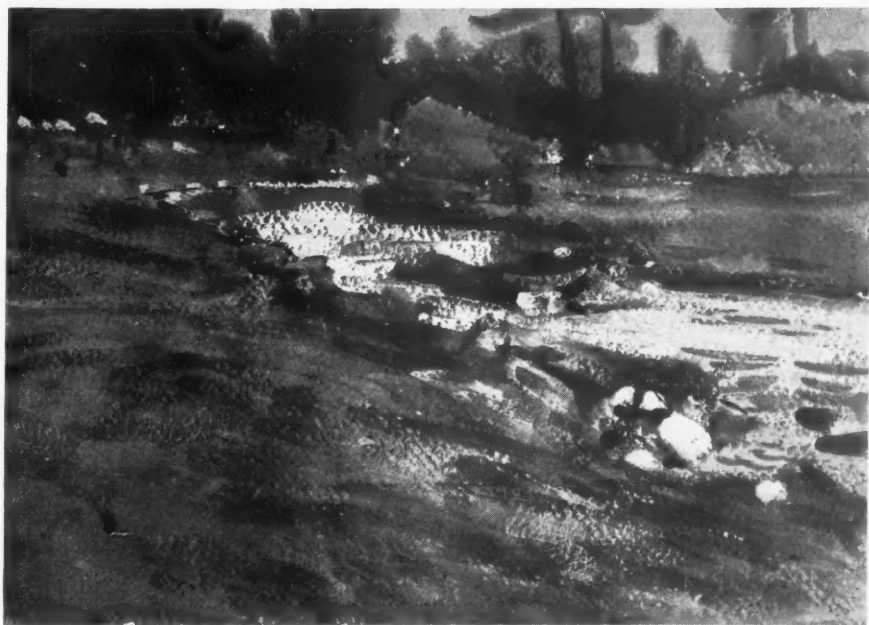
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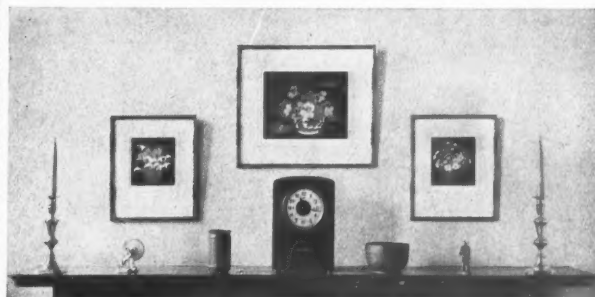
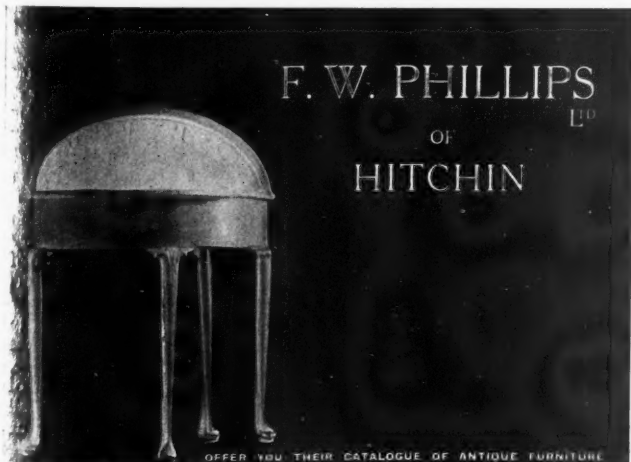
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THE INSTINCT OF ANIMALS

BY ERIC PONDER, D.Sc.

A CERTAIN recent and very unfortunate controversy, staged at Dayton, U.S.A.—a controversy as unfortunate on one side as on the other, and into which no person of sound sense would ever have allowed himself to be drawn—has focussed attention once more on those mysterious processes by which the lower creatures are said to maintain their life and to evolve into more adapted forms. Everyone knows the kind of examples which are current quotations. Some animals—moths, for example—are coloured like the foliage on which they feed; they lay their eggs on this foliage, and the young are protected too, as well as having plenty of food to eat when they are born. The moth which does this survives, the moth which does not is killed off by its enemies; and so we get one race of animals stabilised while another is removed from being; the first moth is the better adapted to its surroundings, and this leads to a "survival of the fittest." If you ask why the moth lays its eggs on one kind of tree and not on another, you are sometimes told that it does so because, like all parents, it wishes to provide for its babies. This is the answer of the sentimentalist, who likes to accredit moths with an almost human foresight. More usually you are told that it does so because of instinct. This is the answer of the person who likes to use a term to cover what he knows nothing about, as you will speedily find if you enquire what this instinct really is. Instinct is supposed to be passed down from one generation to another, instinct is supposed to be a possession of the animal and not dependent on outside stimuli, instinct is supposed to cause the animal always to do the right thing and to preserve it from all danger; in fact, instinct is credited with powers which can easily be shown to be non-existent, just as many of the deductions made from its supposed operation can be shown to be false.

It remains a fact, nevertheless, that the lower animals do carry out certain actions almost as if they were reasoned, and in such an unvarying manner as to make us certain that they are under the influence of some directing mechanism, whether we like to call it instinct or not. To these apparently reasoned actions there has been a great deal of attention paid within recent times, with the result that there has arisen to explain them a set of entirely new conceptions, unparalleled in interest and ingenuity in the sphere of science. These new conceptions, as it were, stare us in the face, as the reader will see; the experiments on which they are based are almost absurdly simple, well within the reach of anyone's performance, and yet so far reaching in their significance as to revolutionise our ideas of the mode of life of such creatures as the insects, to which they most apply, and to have a bearing on the actions of much higher animals, which presumably come under the same set of laws. The simplest way to expound the subject is to take a few examples of animal conduct, and subject them to experiment.

We all know one kind of instinct, which no one could say is protective—the movement of a moth towards a light or a flame. The moth is not by any means unique in this respect, for there are plenty of other instances of the same thing if we look for them: many flies and caterpillars move towards the light, and so do certain worms and even simpler creatures. This fact has been known for centuries, and is met with not only in the animal kingdom but in the plant kingdom as well, for plants also move towards any point of illumination. It is often thought that these movements take place because the animal concerned likes the light and dislikes the darkness, so that it moves of its own free will into the most pleasant region; but the key of the true nature of the phenomenon is to be found in the behaviour of plants: the plant does not move because it wants to, but because it has to—the movements are not voluntary but compulsory, and may be conveniently called "forced movements." Similarly, in the animals, these light-seeking movements are not voluntary, nor do they arise within the creature because of some inherited instinct; they are originated from without, and are the response, automatic and unreasoning, of the creature to its environmental conditions. Sometimes they are called "tropisms": a tropism is just an automatic response to some condition which affects the animal from without, and which sets into action a number of forced movements.

The moth, for instance, flies towards the flame, because it has to; the movement is the result of light falling on its eyes. It appears that light falling on the right eye causes forced movements of the muscles of the right side of the moth's body, and light falling on the left eye causes movements of the muscles of the left side: if both eyes are equally illuminated, the creature moves both wings equally, and flies in a straight line towards the light. If one eye is covered up with a little opaque varnish, the muscles on that side of the body become inactive, and the moth no longer flies in a straight line but in a circle, just as a boat would move if you were to work one oar and not the other. The same sort of thing occurs in many of the insects, and can be shown in a beautiful manner to be dependent on the illumination of the eyes. In certain flies, if one eye be blackened and the other illuminated, the fly takes up a curious twisted position, the side of the body corresponding to the darkened eye being relaxed while the other side is in a state of spasm. While this unequal illumination continues the animal cannot walk in a

straight line; it proceeds in a circle. Such facts as these complete the proof of the theory that locomotion in these creatures is largely dependent on the lighting of the eyes, and that the movements toward the light are not voluntary, but forced. Indeed, if one of these insects is moving towards the light in one direction, and one puts a light above and behind it, the new illumination will cause it to attempt to reverse its direction, and sometimes even to turn a somersault.

This procession towards light, or "positive heliotropism," has its counterpart in "negative heliotropism," which we meet with in some of those insects which live in the bark of trees. These creatures retreat from the light just as the moth is compelled to approach it: they creep into crannies and holes. Such movements may appear to be purposeful and a provision for their protection from enemies, but they are forced movements nevertheless, associated with the effect of light on the eyes and connected in a secondary way, if at all, with their security.

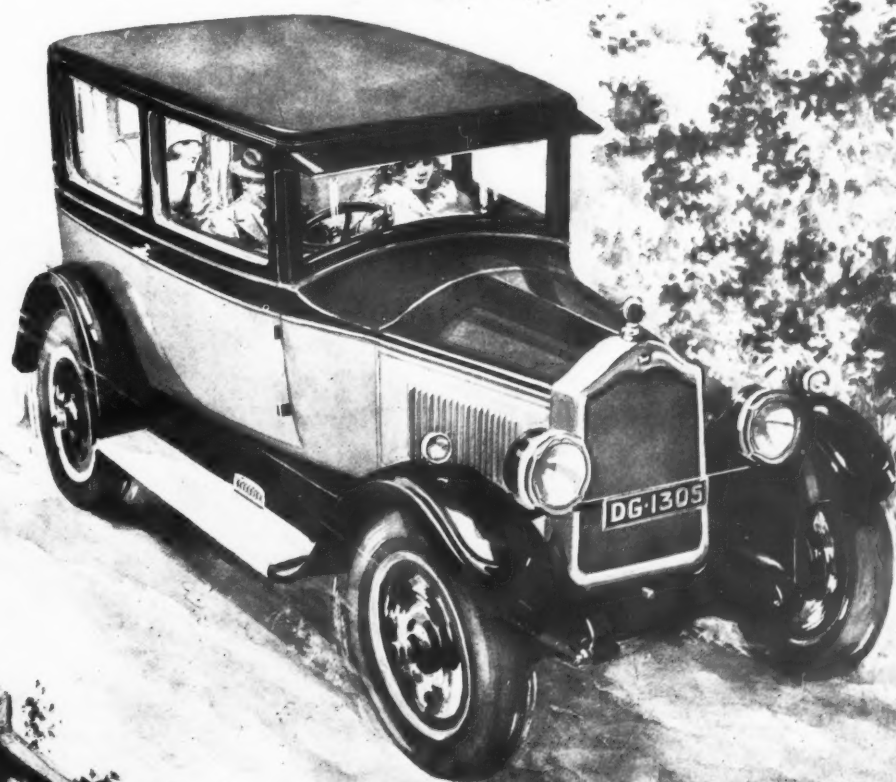
Heliotropism is, however, only one of these tropisms. We have also what is called geotropism—the familiar orientation of plants and animals so that they shall be the right way up in space—illustrated by the fact that if a stem is planted horizontally, the roots grow downwards and the shoot upwards. The same plant will also show us an instance of "stereotropism," for the roots have a tendency to curl round any solid body they meet, such as stones. This apparent desire to bring the surface of the body into contact with solid surfaces is very noticeable in the animal kingdom: the ant, for instance, at a certain stage of its life, will retreat into any crevice it can find, even if that crevice be brilliantly lit, so that as much of its body is touching the walls of the burrow as is possible. Everyone is familiar with this tropism in worms, for earthworms in a box will crawl along the corners, where their bodies are in contact with the sides of the container; certain marine worms will take up their abode in any tubular object they can find, so that if you put a number of them in a vessel containing some bits of glass tubing, within a few hours every tube will contain a worm. This it is that accounts for the way in which the caddis-worm builds its wonderful case.

In addition to these tropisms we have others which can hardly be discussed here—such as "thermotropism," which is the movement of an animal towards the warmth, "chemiotropism," or the movement which occurs under the influence of certain chemicals, and "galvanotropism," or the movements which take place under the influence of an electrical current. There are some dozen in all, and on reading a list of them the person who is not used to such ideas will naturally ask, "What advantage is there in calling all these things by long names? All that you have done is to replace the term instinct, which may be meaningless or may not be, by a lot of other terms which are no better. An animal moves a certain way when light shines on its eye, but to call that movement a tropism is no explanation." This is quite true; why these tropisms occur is still not clearly understood, but nevertheless the recognition that even elaborate movements are automatic and not intelligent is a great step towards their simplification. To begin with, we are able to put aside all ideas of purpose, of foresight and of reasoning: the one thing which we have to regard is the external stimulus which causes the forced movement. The simplicity resulting from such a point of view cannot be shown better than by a few examples of complex actions, apparently purposeful and intelligent, which are the result of such compelling stimuli and forced action.

In ants, the males and females can be shown to become intensely heliotropic at the time of mating. They seek any light there is, and as a result the nuptial flight occurs: this flight usually occurs when the sky is lit at one point on the horizon, as at sunset, and to this point the ants go. The flight over, the female becomes intensely stereotropic; if it is kept in a box containing cloth, it burrows into the folds and crevices. In the natural condition, the result of this tropism is that it burrows in the ground, and thus forms the new nest. The principal factors in the making of the new ant-hill are tropisms pure and simple, and not foresight or design on the part of the ant.

The mother insect, again, in a great many species, lays her eggs on the food-plant, an action which is sometimes brought forward as evidence that the maternal instinct for provision for the young exists even in the moths and butterflies. As a matter of fact, the explanation is quite otherwise. The mother insect is attracted to the food-plant by a chemical attraction, and when she is feeding, the egg-laying mechanism is set in action automatically. This is very fortunate for the future generation, which is born on the leaves on which it is to feed, but it is unnecessary to invest the action of the mother moth with the dignities of maternal love. It is merely the result of a chemical stimulus and the manifestation of a tropism. Many of the apparently intelligent actions of the lower animals can be explained in the same sort of way, and it is a mistake to be too ready to see an obvious purpose in everything. A purpose there may be, but it is not necessarily displayed for the edification of everyone; all things may be according to a design, but all designs are not necessarily so crude as to be appreciated at the first glance.

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Mastery

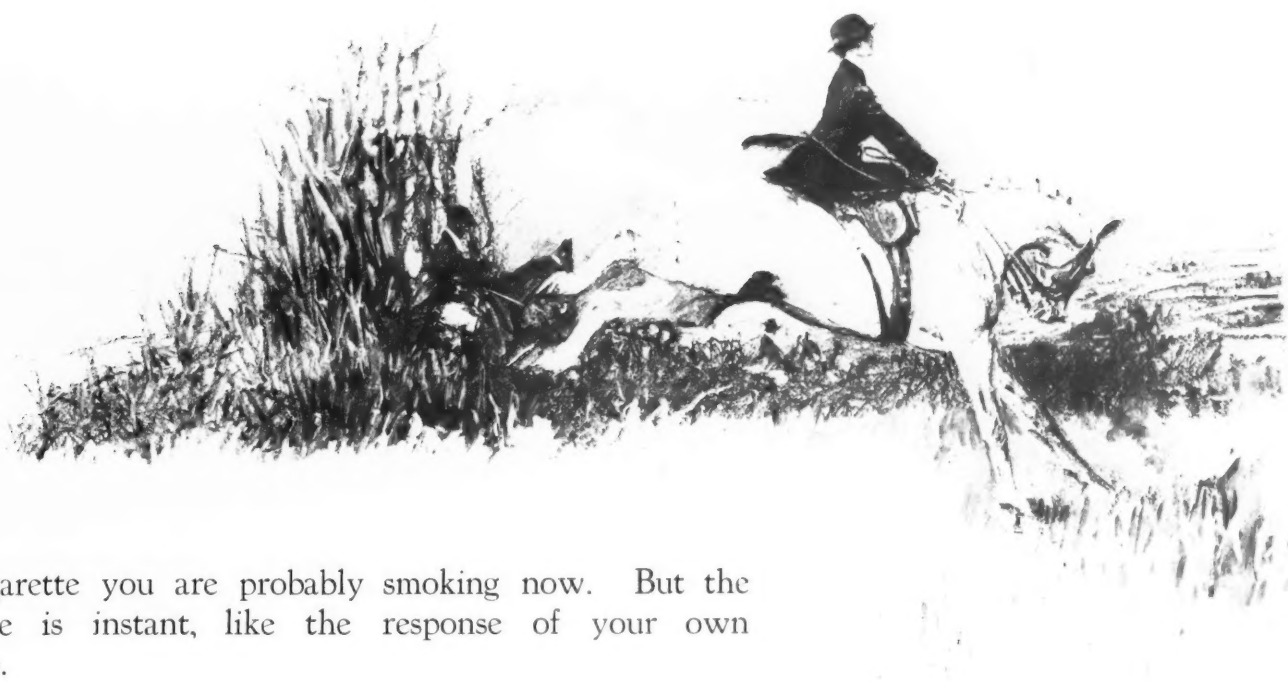


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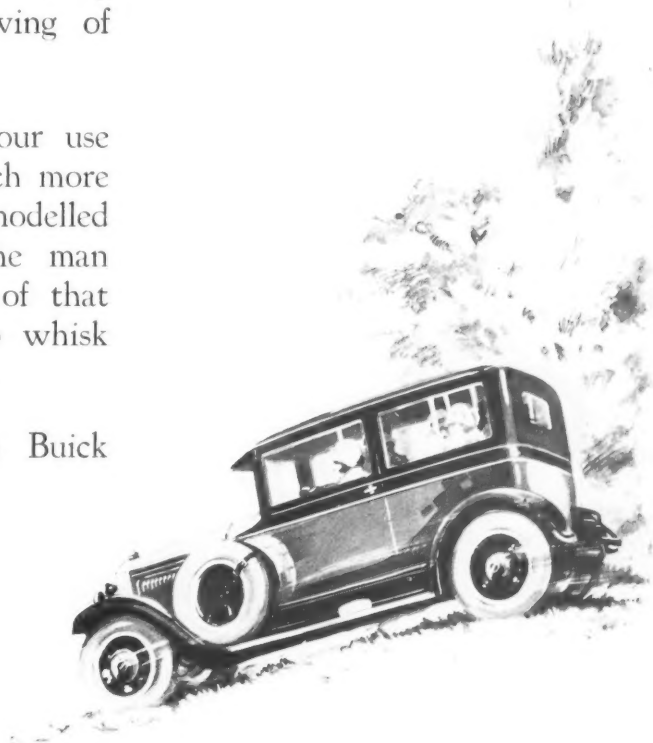
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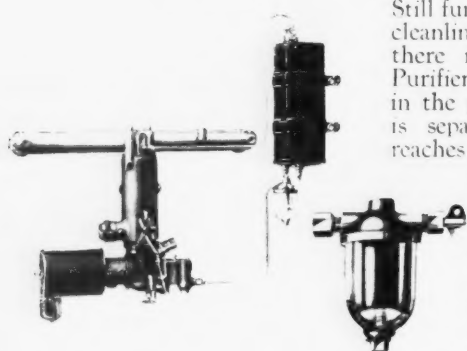
The Importance of Clean Oil



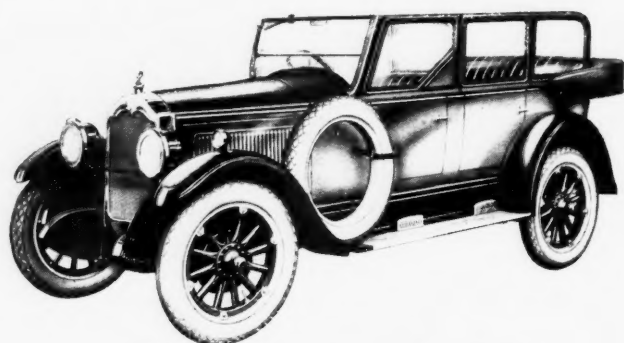
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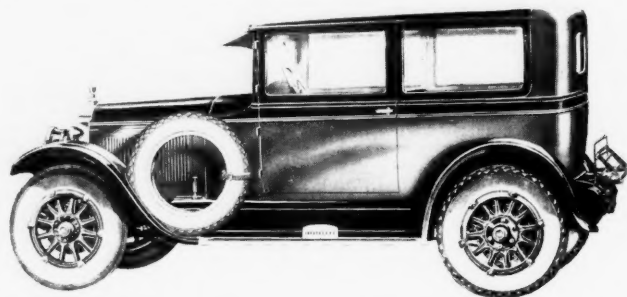


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ON THE CURING OF HAMS

SUPPOSE it may be generally conceded that there are very many things which we pronounce as "not so good as they were in the old days." Particularly does this verdict apply to many of those articles of diet which were produced in the country mansion, farmhouse or cottage. To those who know the difficulty of obtaining really well fed and well cured products of the humble pig, the following remarks, I feel sure, will appeal. It is the older portion of society—that portion who have known past conditions—who now feel the loss of what was such an excellent "stand-by" on the breakfast table in the shape of a first-rate, well cured ham, or a piece of bacon when the sweet fat of the latter would melt in one's mouth. The days are not very distant when such were usual and could be relied upon. What better meal than that one hears praised and spoken of now by the older folk in country districts. A slice or two of home-fed and cured ham, a piece of home-made cheese, a crust of home-made bread, and these accompanied by a glass of home-brewed ale or cider. I fancy I see the lips smacking of some of those who, like myself, can speak from experience; but alas! where shall we find such refreshment to-day? True, in a few, very few, country houses one may still have the good fortune to partake of the luxury, and it may be that the future may see, in a measure, a return to the past. I feel confident, if the costs of home production of these articles mentioned were gone into and considered, many would see the wisdom of a step backwards.

Let us consider, firstly, the conditions of the present day. People will not take the trouble; others say our domestic staff is not up to it and, again, we have not the conveniences, etc. If they would but realise that, in the most humble cottage, one could see, in fairly recent years, sides of bacon in the ceiling rack and hams against the wall (in the latter case always with a protecting board, please, for the curing destroys plaster), the produce of the cottagers' own pig-sty, the farmhouse and the hall each exhibiting, on their own scales, the same sights (the writer usually killed four or six pigs at a time, and was never without six or eight hams of eighteen months' curing), and what more attractive furniture could one desire than a sight of such good fodder for man in the back passage of a country house?

After this picture of the past, what have we to contemplate to-day? In the first place, few know anything whatever of the breeding, feeding and curing of their hams and bacon, and so much depends on that "breeding and feeding." Some classes of pigs develop much more fat than others, and the meat of some produces that desirable streaky bacon. But what of the present-day feeding? Well, I leave it to my readers to make their own enquiries. I do not desire to hurt the feelings of curers and growers. Finally, we come to curing and cooking. There are very many capital recipes for curing hams, and various districts have their own details—that is to say, a Cumberland cure is not the same as that of Wiltshire, and the so-called "York" ham of to-day is often a mere trade label for what is little better than pork. Some hams are cured stronger than others, and these must hang longer, and will keep longer; but, if not eaten too soon, the flavour and character will be found to be superior to the mild cured. Having well cured a properly fed ham off a good class of pig, there come the important points of hanging, drying, bagging, etc., till such time as the ham is ripe. (Note, always label the ham with date of curing.) As to cooking, it must receive a thorough soaking for forty to fifty hours; and then comes the cooking in good stock, which must be first-rate; and, may I add, in these days of economy, a bottle of marsala or a full white wine in the stock does not spoil it. Happily, there are houses where home-cured hams are to be tasted; and there are distributing houses where the public can purchase fairly good hams, but these are not comparable, and much may be done by the cook in giving the ham good treatment and "offering it up" for the table in an attractive manner. Subjoined are a few recipes that may be found useful:

1.—A GLOUCESTERSHIRE RECIPE (for a 20-24lb. ham).

2 oz. saltpetre, 2 oz. bay salt, 1½ oz. common salt, 1lb. treacle, ½lb. juniper berries.

Bruse all together and put in a saucepan to get hot. Rub ham well with hot mixture. Three days later, boil a quart of old ale and pour it over, turning and rubbing every day. Keep in this pickle for a month, then hang it and dry.

2.—GEORGE IV HAM.

1lb. bay salt, 2 oz. saltpetre, 1 oz. black pepper.

Beat up and mix well and rub into ham. Let it lie four days, turning and rubbing it every day, and then pour over it 1½lb. of treacle. Let it lie one month, turning and basting daily; then take out and put in cold water twenty-four hours.

3.—FOR A SMALL HAM (9lb.) (Cumberland.)

½lb. common salt, ½lb. coarse brown sugar, ½lb. treacle, 1 oz. saltpetre, 4 cloves of garlic chopped very fine.

Mix, and rub the ham every day for a month, then smoke.

4.—1lb. common salt, 1lb. bay salt (pounded fine), 1 oz. saltpetre, 1 oz. black pepper.

Well rub in and, after four days, rub on 2lb. of black treacle, which will turn into a liquid. Turn hams each day and ladle the mixture over. Repeat for a month.

C. T. S.



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THE KEEPER

By BRIGADIER-GENERAL H. R. KELHAM, C.B.

THE best are by no means easy to find, because they are seldom out of a place, usually being employed on one estate for years, to the satisfaction of themselves and their master.

Besides being thoroughly up to his work—the rearing of pheasants, destruction of vermin, training of dogs, etc.—the really good keeper ought to be a man of many virtues, viz., honest, strictly sober, hard-working, strong and healthy, also tactful and pleasant mannered, qualities rarely combined in one individual and hardly to be expected. Honesty and sobriety are an absolute necessity. The keeper who frequents and has friends at the local "pub," or one who "makes a bit" out of the pheasants or their food is no use.

He should be comparatively young, anyhow not too old for hard work, and if married all the better, it makes his cottage comfortable—or ought to do so—makes him less likely to "stray," and his children when big enough can help in many ways. Moreover, the grown-up son of an efficient keeper often follows in his father's footsteps, at first as an assistant, later as a head keeper.

I am a great believer in youth, especially if well brought up and trained.

The question is where to obtain this paragon or even a near approach to him.

I suggest that first you try your shooting friends. For some reason—age, health, severe taxation or annoyance at having "small holdings" planted on his estate—one may be giving up his shooting and have a reliable keeper for whom he is anxious to get a good place.

I am rather shy of advertisements, but study those in the best sporting periodicals, in which there are many applicants for employment, some doubtless desirable, others probably not so. At the present moment I have just read, in a certain paper, a glowing description of a man I know to be no use. However, select the most promising and enter into direct correspondence with their last employer, then carefully consider his reply, what qualities he extols and especially what he leaves out. From kindness of heart many people slur over bad qualities and lay considerable stress on the good ones, not liking to send a man out into the world to starve, or next door to it.

"Poor old Atkins has been in the regiment with me for years, a smart, clean soldier, but gets drunk, anyhow once every two or three months. What character can I give him!"

This has been a puzzle for many a commanding officer; it also applies to employers in civil life, so be careful as regards advertisements.

The keeper of many years back probably did not know as much about pheasant rearing or how to bring birds to "the guns" as his present-day representative, but most of those I knew in my youth, though often badly educated, were hard-working, strong, fearless men, perhaps somewhat rough and possessing what is called in "fighting" circles a good "punch," really a rather valuable quality if their master's preserves were anywhere adjacent to a factory town or mining village, which generally produces a certain number of poachers of a pugilistic type.

Such a keeper was Clarke, for years a great ally of mine, my companion during many a day with gun and rod. He was quite uneducated, but devoted to his master's interests, a keen sportsman, enormously strong and a terror to all the poachers for miles round, for his methods with them were forcible, and I often wondered that he had not been set upon by a gang and murdered.

He had a blow which he called "giving him the woof," with which the recipient was usually clean "knocked out." The word "woof" was his representation of the noise made by the victim. Unfortunately, I was present on one of these occasions, but tried to look the other way. My old friend Clarke has joined the great majority. A faithful servant and a brave man, may he rest in peace.

ON HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGES.

THE advantages and disadvantages of turning down imported partridges to improve existing stock have many a time been discussed. It is one of those matters which must depend very largely on circumstances, and it would be foolish of anyone wishing to try the experiment to adopt it on any but quite a small scale at the outset.

There are other and safe methods which can, at any rate, be tried first, and one of the best of these is to arrange an exchange of a few pairs with some friend at a distance. Except from a recognised importer, no one should dream of buying either birds or eggs, simply for the reason that an offer to purchase at once suggests to unscrupulous persons a ready means of disposing of ill-gotten goods.

As regards foreign birds, some keepers are very much averse to introducing them. It has been urged by them that this is a means of introducing disease, while it has also been contended that alien birds will drive away those already on the ground. There is the further difficulty that newly imported birds will not always be content to stay where they are turned down, so that, except in the case of a large shoot, any benefit to be derived may be obtained by one's neighbours rather than by oneself. In any case, when foreign birds are purchased, very great care should be taken to see that they are quite healthy and that they have not suffered in any way from long confinement.

PUTTING AWAY YOUR GUN.

WHEN guns are put away in their cases at the end of the shooting season they are very apt to be forgotten until the time arrives when they will once more be wanted.

The very careful man will probably send his gun, when he knows it is done with for the time being, to his gunmaker. Even if it needs nothing in the way of overhauling or repairs, it will then be sure of being properly cleaned and oiled.

When the owner is prepared to attend to these matters himself, one of the first things he should make sure of is that his gun-case is perfectly dry before the gun goes back into it again. After cleaning, every get-at-able metal part should be smeared with a good film of suitable oil or, better still, vaseline; while wooden parts should be wiped over with a rag and a little linseed oil. Each part of the gun should then be wrapped in grease-proof paper to save the case.

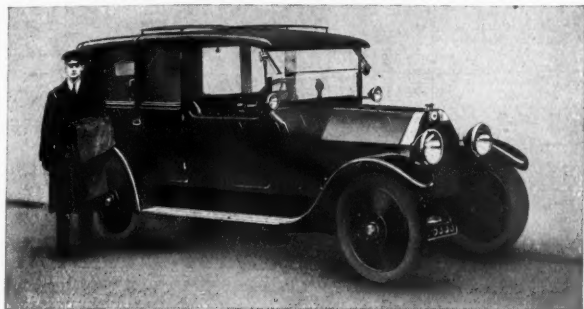
Pockets made of wash-leather, flannel or some other suitable material, are very useful for taking the barrels and fore-end; while the stock may be wrapped in a similar piece of stuff. This will make everything safe. These wrappings afford an extra protection at all times, for they not only keep out damp but prevent any movement of the gun in the case when in transit.

A NOTABLE GATHERING.

A DINNER, unique in the history of the gun and cartridge business, was recently held at Pagani's Restaurant, London, under the chairmanship of Mr. John Robertson, of Boss and Co., the famous gunmakers of Dover Street, W. Attendance was limited to those who had devoted not less than a quarter of a century to the service of shooting, whether in the gun, cartridge or allied business.

Fifty-five representatives of all interests in the trade sat down to dinner. The dinner was a great success and representative, in the cartridge branch at least, of the great influx of recruits which occurred so closely around the period when modern smokeless powder came into being, and resulted in the trade having all along had a personnel of approximately the same, but "ever maturing" age.

It is intended that this dinner shall be an annual affair, and that it shall be run by a committee representing all interests in the trade.

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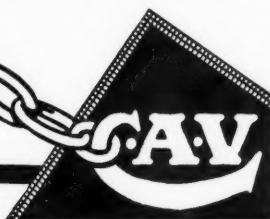
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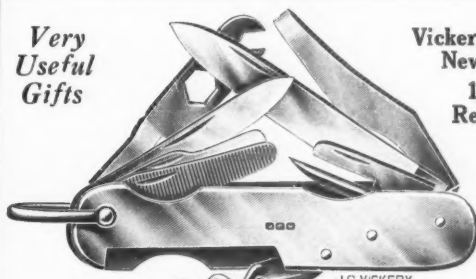
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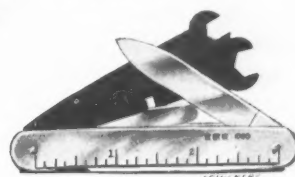
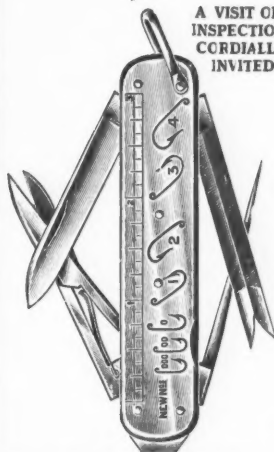
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THE 18 H.P. MARK II ARMSTRONG SIDDELEY

AMONG the cars of which the power units were drastically modified last year are to be numbered the two six-cylinder models of the Armstrong Siddeley. In accordance with what seems to have become almost an established fashion, this modification, while far-reaching and quite fundamental, does not materially affect the paper specification of the car, and the smaller of these two sixes is still known as the 18 h.p., although this neither was nor is its actual rating. This car thus exemplifies two fashions, though it is pleasant to be able to record that this fancy of calling cars by names that cannot by any logical process be assigned to them, is fast dying out. But, for the time being, this six-cylinder car, of which the engine rating is just 20 h.p., is known as the 18 h.p. Armstrong Siddeley, and in its current form as regards its new engine, it is known as the Mark II to distinguish from the original model, of which the valve tappets were housed in tubes outside the cylinder block, and made one side the engine look almost reminiscent, like those drip feed lubricators that were fitted to cars a couple of decades ago.

While realising and appreciating that the name Siddeley is one of the oldest in the British motor industry and has been applied in various hyphenated forms to some very good cars that have done valuable pioneer work, may I venture to suggest that for purposes of brevity and simplification, we call this car the Armstrong? One name is as good as another, and this temporary change over cannot lead to any confusion, as the Armstrong Siddeley is the only car with which the great engineering firm of Sir Wm. Armstrong-Whitworth is now associated, and there is no other car known simply as the Armstrong.

This 18 h.p. model is made in two forms, one of which has made its *début* since the last Olympia Show—the event took place at the recent Scottish Show. The first and older model is the standard, and is the one with which we are now concerned, the second is known as the Short and, as its name suggests, is a smaller model as regards chassis dimensions—and cost—but otherwise is the same. It promises, by the way, to become one of our most notable value-for-money cars, and the chief champion put forward by the British industry to meet the competition of the low-priced American sixes that for some time have had things pretty much their own way. When one realises that the performance claims of some of these American sixes are largely based on inaccurate speedometer readings, and that the instrument fitted to Armstrong cars is made by Smiths of Cricklewood, it will be seen that, judged on the score of actual performance, it is at least probable the Armstrong Short 18 at £450 will have no serious rival at all.

The new engine is a single monobloc casting, except for the detachable head carrying the valves and their rocker arms and the aluminium base of the crankcase, which is simply the oil sump. Thus both cylinder barrels and upper half of the crankcase are a single unit in which are housed all the working parts, such as cam-shaft and crank-shaft, this latter

with three bearings and timing gear. The overhead valves are operated from the cam-shaft in the crankcase *via* tappet rods passing up inside the cylinder block and rocker arms under the usual oil-tight aluminium cover, the whole of the valve gear being lubricated under pressure from the main engine system.

Obviously this change alone means a very considerable gain in external neatness to the new engine as compared with the old, but the theme is carried further by the arrangement of the auxiliaries and it is executed without any sacrifice to what is often an enemy of neatness—the cause of accessibility. On the near side of the engine are nothing but the exhaust manifold, with the main outlet well forward and the carburettor, which is a dual instrument, practically indeed two carburettors with a common float chamber, mounted so that its connection to the cylinder block passes in close contact with the exhaust pipe to ensure that hot-spot which is such an important

Similarly, both dynamo and magneto are high, but the argument that high mounting of the magneto makes for greater immunity from trouble in water-splashes or on flooded roads, rather loses points in view of the low mounting of the carburettor on the other side of the car. Still, it is nice to know that so long as the driver's feet are dry the magneto is fairly safe, and certainly this high and oblique mounting makes for a maximum degree of accessibility. Immediately above the magneto spindle is the oil filler, while the level indicator is mounted in the middle of the cylinder block, also on this side of the engine.

Cooling of the engine is by pump-circulated water and there is no fan in the usual sense, though the work of this often troublesome adjunct is satisfied by what has long been a feature of these cars. The flywheel is exceptionally large and has vane-type spokes, so that as it turns over it induces a draught of air through the radiator and bonnet and, in addition to



COMING THROUGH THE FLOODS IN THE WEY VALLEY.

contribution to fuel economy. The carburettor itself is mounted rather low down, but it is difficult to see how it could be otherwise, without some sacrifice in useful induction pipe or "mixing chamber" space.

On the off side of the engine are all the electric auxiliaries, and, though any individual feature of their assembly may be found on some car or other, I know no car that has such an attractive and practically meritorious *tout ensemble*. The starting motor, for instance, is mounted only a little lower than the level of the sparking plugs, as may be seen in one of the illustrations. Such high mounting of the starting motor is, of course, no particular merit in itself and does not make for any more efficient working of this important unit, but anyone who has suffered from the trouble of a seized-up motor, or a motor that had to be dismantled in a hurry or on the road, will appreciate what high mounting means as contrasted with the usual hidden-away and deeply buried position.

securing that draught necessary for most efficient cooling, also carries away, underneath the car, heat and smells from the engine that might irritate passengers, especially in the case of closed cars in hot climates. And Armstrong's are among those British cars that are now finding a very useful market abroad and which are deliberately designed with the satisfying of overseas conditions kept well to the fore.

The clutch is of the single plate type and further transmission is on lines that Siddeley designed cars have long followed with considerable success and, recently, a fair amount of imitation. Back axle, gear-box and torque tube form a single unit, but the gear-box is mounted amidships in the chassis and not on the back axle, as in some lay-outs, for which unit construction of gear-box, transmission and rear axle may be claimed.

Suspension is by semi-elliptic springs in front and cantilevers in the rear, the latter being adjustable for load—not, of



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course, while the car is in motion nor even as a roadside job—but this arrangement is a very simple and quite effective method of controlling the spring action within the variations necessary for various types of bodywork. The springs are encased in gaiters as standard equipment, but there are no shock absorbers. The wheels are steel discs for 3 in. by 5.25 in. reinforced balloon tyres and apart from their ugliness, there appears little to be said against these disc wheels, for they are of special design and give every reason for belief that they will be free from the ordinary disc wheel troubles of liability to crack or to detach of their own accord, generally when the car is doing high speed.

One has to be so careful nowadays in attributing uniqueness to any feature found in the design of a particular car, and so I will be content with saying that in one respect the four-wheel brakes of the Armstrong Siddeley car are extremely rare. All four brakes are operated by either pedal or hand lever. Whether this is strictly legal may be a moot point as, of course, is the mere interpretation of the law on the rights and wrongs of motor car braking—according to one quite possible interpretation the majority of four-wheel braking systems are illegal! But whether strictly legal or not a system by which all four brakes may be applied by hand or foot is surely right and good. It is unusual, but it seems strange only because it has not been more widely applied, and the more one thinks about this new lay-out, the more attractive does it appear. In another respect,

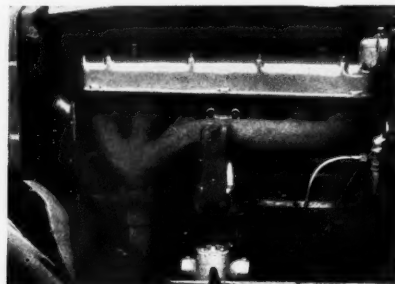
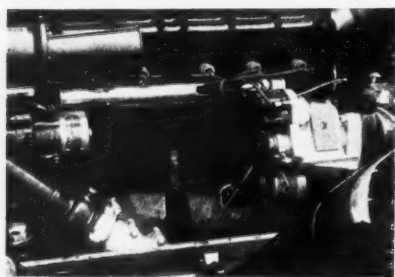
car, for this is but one of several features that too often are lacking from much more expensive motor carriages.

As evidence of the general style of the bodywork finish, nothing better could be quoted than that there is quite a lot of inlaid mahogany, which, without being "flashy," gives a note of distinction that is reasonably expected only with very expensive specially built bodywork. In the matter of "useful" equipment this car is quite complete, there being the usual full complement of instruments with electric horn and two interior car lamps—one on the dash and one in the roof—and, in addition, a capable luggage grid at the rear of the chassis and that often overlooked but very useful item, scuttle ventilators to secure adequate fresh air in the car when the weather does not invite open windows. And there is one small detail that must be specified—the fuel gauge. On Armstrong cars the fuel tank is in the scuttle and the filler outside on top, which from most points of view may be characterised as a very bad position if only on account of the risk it involves of paint work damaged by the typical "skilled mechanic," who usually fills our fuel tanks on the road. But by way of extenuation of this fault there is in the filler cap of this tank a fuel level gauge which is always in view of the driver, who never has any excuse for running dry at awkward times and places. In theory, the fuel gauge found on many cars in the shape of a glass tube on the instrument board may sound better, but experience indicates that whereas

sound a little contrary to most modern ideals, no one can deny that it is in itself a very good one. For every motorist who wants ultra power there are a dozen who lay most stress on comfort and ease of transit, and it is to these that the modern Armstrong car is intended to appeal, and certainly does appeal with considerable force.

It is, then, not in power output so much as in style of performance that this new engine is so much better than the old, and the Mark II Armstrong car may be ranked among the truly pleasant running cars available to the man who must lay some stress on purchase cost. This engine is as silent as the most exacting modern standards require, and, at ordinary speed, it is no easy task to detect its working presence either by exhaust or mechanical noise or even by the "feel" of the engine through the steering wheel. Indeed, although on occasions I revved this engine quite usefully, never once was there a trace of a noticeable vibration period.

Refinement and silkiness of running are easily the chief charms of this engine, but it must not be deduced from this that in the sheer crudities of performance this car falls anywhere short of giving complete satisfaction. I have, indeed, heard of Box Hill being climbed by the very car I tried on top gear, and though I cannot certify to the performance, I must say that it is a very creditable effort for any car of any type or power rating. Doubtless the achievement would call forth no small skill in driving, but, nevertheless, the mere fact of its possibility is quite



(Left) The high mounting of the starter motor, and the accessibility of the other electrical auxiliaries, as well as of the oil filler, etc., are shown in this view of the off side of the new Mark II 18 h.p. engine. (Right) Only carburettor and exhaust manifold are mounted on the near side of the engine. (Centre) Driving cockpit of the 18 h.p. saloon.

apparent to the eye, these Armstrong brakes are excellent, for their drums are no less than 17½ ins. in diameter and, in addition to the asset of pleasant and reassuring appearance accruing therefrom, they work much as would be expected from their looks. Smooth, powerful and, one feels justified in conjecturing, surely long lived and free from the need for frequent adjustment.

BODYWORK.

The bodies available on this 18 h.p. chassis are a five-seater open tourer and four enclosed models, of which the lowest priced, the saloon, was the one tested. It is a very pleasant and roomy four-door body and, indeed, is unusual in its roominess and comfort in view of the complete car price of only £695. An adjustable front seat (movable if necessary while the car is in motion) ensures that ease for all drivers attainable by no other means, and in spite of its moving character this seat has in its back a cupboard for the storage of oddments. The windows of the front compartment of the car are opened and closed by a sliding motion, there being two panels, one of which slides over the other, while the rear windows (in the doors) are opened and closed by the more usual raising movement. A large rear light in the body with a spring-raised curtain is one of many little details that show how carefully the driver's and passengers' comfort has been studied in this moderately priced

these inside gauges are often invisible—or rather the fuel level they show is invisible—and generally delicate, such a charge could never be levelled against a gauge of this modern Armstrong type.

ON THE ROAD.

A very short distance at the wheel of this Mark II Armstrong is enough to bring home the great improvement that this engine is over its predecessor. In actual power output the engine is not altogether impressive, but that there is enough power for all probable emergencies is amply proved by the mere speed capacity of the car, which I was assured, on good authority, is an easy 55 m.p.h. Road conditions, while I was at the wheel, did not allow of practical verification of this, but the ease with which 50 m.p.h. was attained and the comfort with which it was maintained afforded generous promise of still and amply higher capabilities under fair conditions.

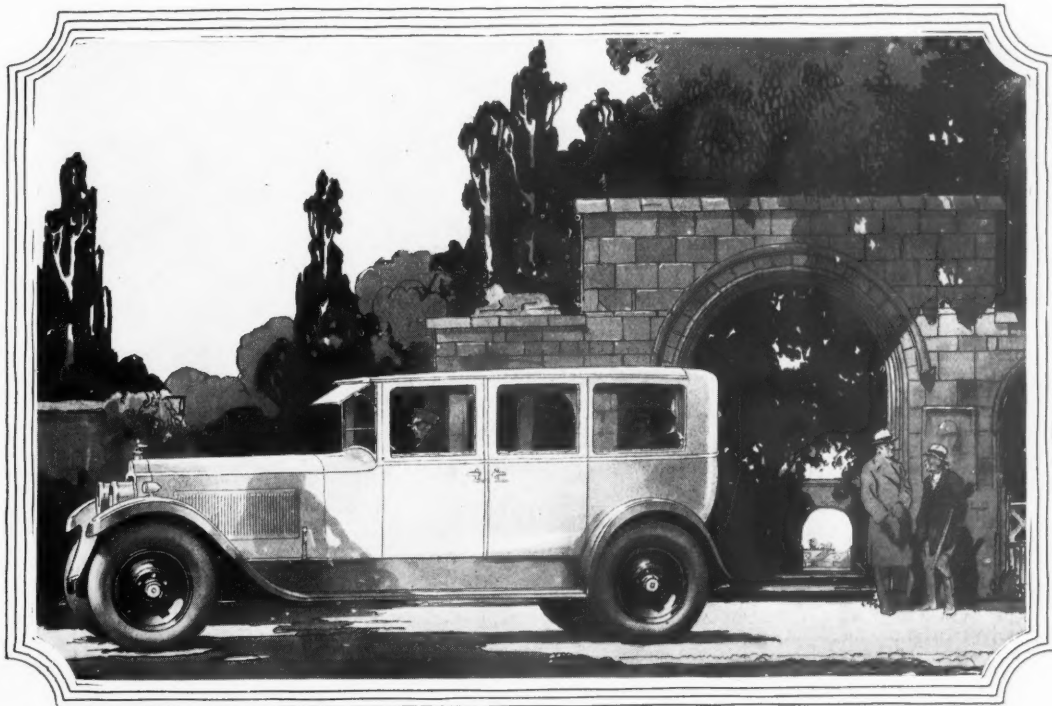
In flexibility and accelerative qualities also this engine behaved as only an engine with a generous power reserve can behave, for in these important respects, respects really much more important than mere speed capacity, there was left nothing to be desired. Mere extreme efficiency never has been a characteristic of Armstrong or Siddeley cars, for they have always been built not as road devouring monsters, but as carriages of easy and comfortable travel. It is an ideal always pursued by their designer, and if it may

useful testimony to the pulling powers of this engine, especially at low speeds.

In other aspects of road performance the car amply satisfies the ideal to which it has been built, that of a road carriage of comfort and easy travel. The steering and suspension with their concomitant of road holding left nothing to be desired and, indeed, this Armstrong can be included among those cars, happily growing in number, of which directional control is a pleasure under all circumstances. This is a very easily driven car, which is another way of saying that it is a car very pleasant to handle and notably free from tiring effect on its driver and passengers, for a car that tires a driver is almost invariably one that tires the inactive passengers just as much.

That fault of drumming which is so discomforting in many enclosed cars built down to a price is noticeably absent, and this, combined with the silence of the engine and transmission at all ordinary speeds, contributes very materially to the over-all pleasantness which is the essential character of the car. We have here one of those cars that obliterates itself from the minds of its occupants, one of those that a traveller takes for granted and of which he accepts the ease and comfort as mere matters of course.

As regards the mechanics of control, enough has already been said about the brakes to indicate that these are all that they need to be. Of the clutch the same may be said, and the gear change



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is not difficult once the rather long wait necessary for upward changes has been realised and estimated accurately. The wheel-base of 10ft. in. with track of 4ft. 6ins. provides a very happy balance with the suspension system, and the riding of the car over quite bad surfaces is another of those features that may be included among the number that go towards satisfying the essential ideal of this car—that of a luxurious motor carriage of moderate power and price.

W. HAROLD JOHNSON.

"THE GEAR-BOX FETISH."

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—An article over the *nom-de-plume* "Effy" appeared in your columns recently entitled the "Top Gear Fetish." As there are two sides to every question, perhaps it is permissible to give the other side in this case. First, "Effy" admits that the low top-gear ratio is necessary to allow the modern high speed engine to reach the speed at which it delivers large power output. He then proceeds to say that a car which will climb Brooklands Test Hill on top gear is badly designed. This is a sweeping statement which, without qualification, is misleading. Everyone will surely admit that the gear-box is simply an unmechanical makeshift fitted to increase the torque at the road wheels for low speed conditions, such as starting, accelerating and hill climbing. If some genius were to produce an engine which, like a steam engine, could deliver a large low speed torque, the gear-box would disappear and all motor scribes would hail with enthusiasm "the dawn of a new motoring era." But because progress in this direction is taking place slowly by means of small improvements, instead of by spectacular invention, "Effy" and others judge such improved cars on the assumption that they are normal, but undergeared. It is surely incongruous to label a car which will do nearly 70 m.p.h., "undergeared"? The unqualified statement that one car is good because it climbs a certain hill on top gear, while another is bad because it does not, is, of course, silly. But if the statement be qualified by saying that both cars are possessed of the same maximum

speed, then it is quite true from a performance point of view. And even more lies hidden in such a qualified statement, because the good hill climber must automatically be a good accelerator and the maximum speed can be used by the one perhaps a hundred times as often as by the other. Turning now to the stresses on the engine parts; the load on these is of two kinds, explosion-pressure load and inertia load. At very low speeds maximum explosion pressure cannot occur with a well retarded ignition, even assuming that modern valve arrangements, designed principally for high speeds, allow a full charge to be drawn into the cylinder. At low speeds there is so much time for gas leakage and loss of heat of compression to the cylinder walls, while the charge is not in a sufficient state of turbulence to permit rapid ignition and more heat is lost to the combustion chamber walls. The maximum explosion pressure occurs at the speed corresponding to maximum torque—from about 800 r.p.m., in large, old-fashioned engines, to about 3,000 r.p.m. in ultra-modern high-speed machines. Above maximum torque speed the explosion pressure falls off, due to the inability of the piston to aspirate a full charge. At high speeds the maximum loads on the engine parts are those due to inertia of the reciprocating parts and to the centrifugal force of the big end. To stop a piston and part of a connecting rod weighing together about a pound and travelling at 60 m.p.h., and to accelerate the same weight to the same speed from rest a hundred times a second naturally imposes an enormous load on bearings and parts. At high speeds the inertia loads will be greater than the explosion-pressure load at low speed, while it must be borne in mind that the explosion load occurs only once every four strokes, while the inertia load occurs twice every stroke (or eight times as often), and the centrifugal force load is acting continuously. Bearing wear or failure depend on load and rubbing speed. At high speeds both these factors are great and are trying to wear out the bearing, while when rubbing speed is low the inertia and centrifugal forces are negligible and only explosion pressure is operating against bearing life. From the foregoing it is clear that provided ignition is not taking place too early, the engine that can take its car up a hill such as Brooklands on top gear is by no means wearing itself out any faster than, if as fast as, that which is screaming up

on low gear. Distress in an engine can be felt quite easily at low speeds as knocking or labouring, but at high speeds enormous forces may be operating which are quite undetectable by the driver, if the engine be well balanced. There is really no such thing as the "normal" speed of an engine in a touring chassis. Top gear ratio may be so arranged by the maker that wind resistance will prevent an engine being run at a damaging speed on top gear, but nothing that the maker can do, short of fitting a governor, will prevent the gear-box fiend from screeching along at maximum engine speed on the slightest provocation. The prayer put up by the manufacturer when effecting delivery may be taken pretty generally as being: "Preserve me from the gear-box enthusiast who thinks of nothing but 'keeping up his revs!'" On low gears the mechanical advantage or leverage of the engine is greatest—that is what they are for—and tyres and transmission will be stressed and, therefore, worn in exact proportion to the amount of acceleration and hill climbing carried out on low gear. The fact that the makers of cars with exceptional top-gear performance fit gear-boxes is not a confession of weakness, but a business-like endeavour to pander to those who worship the gear-box fetish. The present writer has owned many cars, has driven about 200,000 miles and is heartily sick of changing gear. He estimates that he has changed gear—down and up—about 160,000 times! Of the three cars he now owns, two are of a make whose worldwide reputation is second to none, while the third, on which he has only so far covered 11,000 miles, is one of these "modern top-gear cars." In ordinary cross country fast runs in moderately hilly terrain the gear changes on the last car have averaged two per 1,000 miles, while on the other cars the gear changes called for average between 300 and 400 per 1,000 miles. The maximum speed of all three cars is between 60 and 70 m.p.h. and the top-gear car saves on average seven minutes per hour. Whether the gear-box worshippers like it or not, progress is undoubtedly moving towards the elimination of this mechanical atrocity, whose only claim to merit is that—in the words of its inventor—*ça marche*. The writer is so bold as to predict that in five to eight years time cars will climb Porlock or Bwlch-y-Groes on the same top gear on which they will do 70 to 80 m.p.h. on the flat.—VICCY.

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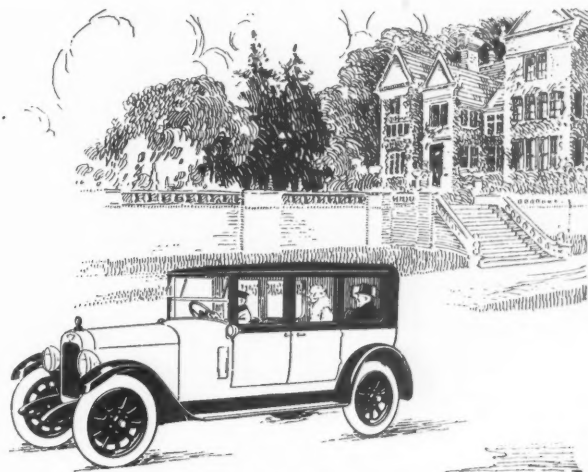
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C.P.

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Chassis: the famous Riley "12" in its entirety,

front wheel brakes, shock absorbers, wire wheels, Dunlop low-pressure tyres. Body: Four wide doors, adjustable front seats, real leather upholstery, rear windscreen, full all-season equipment. A wide choice of colours for finish.

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FROM THE CAPE TO CAIRO BY MOTOR CAR.

LAST week there was held at the R.A.C. a dinner of welcome to Major and Mrs. Court-Treath and the members of their expedition after their return from their venturesome journey across Africa. There were many speakers, and it is not without interest that hardly one of them failed to express the sentiment, at some point in their remarks dealing with this really great exploit, of "Hands off the Road Fund." The Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley, who was in the chair, set the ball rolling and, as following speakers each gave it a push, it had quite a considerable impetus before the evening was ended.

It was in August, 1924, that the Court-Treath expedition left England on what was regarded as the almost impossible task of travelling from the Cape to Cairo through large tracts of entirely unknown Africa on two practically standard touring cars. The only differences between the two Crossleys taken and the standard model chassis were that those used had twin rear wheels with Rapson tyres all round, and, of course, the bodies were special, though the pontoon feature of the bodies—the two tops could be detached and fixed together to form a pontoon in which the cars could be ferried over water—had to be discarded along with much other valuable equipment quite early in the journey. This misfortune proved a very serious handicap in the later stages when deeply and extensively flooded territory had to be crossed, in some cases by the actual hauling of the cars completely submerged through deep and swiftly flowing rivers.

It is, of course, impossible to form or to give any real idea of this truly epoch-marking achievement until its epic has been written and published in full, but some extracts from Major Court-Treath's

short speech—what Sir Arthur Stanley characterised as that extremely rare thing, a too short after dinner speech—will give some idea of the merit of the performance and of the interest with which the full story should be read.

Referring, first of all, to those who had helped him, Major Court-Treath spoke in glowing terms of the Department of Overseas Trade and the Colonial Office, of General Smuts and, of course, of the members of the expedition, every one of whom must have had heart and soul in the undertaking from beginning to end. The Shell organisation which provided the necessary fuel in dumps along the route was invaluable, and as for the Castrol oil, taken primarily for engine lubrication, this also played its part in oiling the human machinery, for it was often used as medicine. The Rapson tyres were changed but twice, and only six or eight punctures were experienced all through the trip, while, as regards the engines of the cars, the only attention these received was the grinding in of valves.

The chief function of the expedition was to prove that the motor car was a really and practically useful medium of transport in undeveloped countries, and that even the deepest recesses of darkest Africa are vulnerable to its attacks. It can hardly be said that, in view of the difficulties encountered and overcome only by so much courage and physical exertion, this expedition demonstrated that the motor car is the ideal means of transport in undeveloped Africa as it is at present, but, nevertheless, Major Court-Treath expressed the firm opinion that for desert transport the motor car is the only seriously practicable instrument.

We hope to be able to comment in more detail on this expedition and its achievement when its epic story is published in full, but in the meantime we have no hesitation in characterising the

journey as the biggest thing yet done with motor cars. May we add our congratulations both to the leaders and members of the expedition, and to all those British motor and accessory manufacturers who contributed so ably to its success?

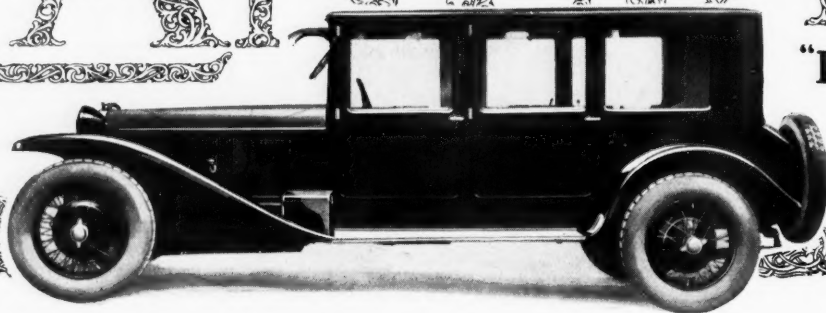
COVENTRY AND ITS TRAMS.

IT was by Good Queen Bess that the men of Coventry were publicly characterised as being of rather lower mentality than her other subjects, and were that outspoken Royal lady alive to-day she might find reason to consider that her three hundred and fifty year old taunt was still applicable. In nearly all parts of the country trams and tram-lines are regarded as relics of the past, quite unsuited to modern conditions. In many places tram-lines have been or are being taken up, not to be relaid, in others they are being merely left and neglected as pathetic souvenirs of things that have been, and as ugly and dangerous scars on the road surface. But in Coventry they are laying down new tramways!

The reason for the doom of the tram is, of course, that it cannot compete with its flexible rival the motor 'bus. The tram has played its part—and a very useful part it was when there was nothing else to do its work—but times change, and in this twentieth century nothing changes with them so rapidly as the means of transport. To us who are watching the death struggles of the tram and in some cases are forced to prolong its misery by forced contributions to make up the universal deficit on the finance of all systems that have to meet motor vehicle competition, it is not without interest to recall the bold prophecy of a protagonist for the tramway made at the time when the first motor 'buses were making their first appearances on the streets of London. This bold spirit

LANCIA

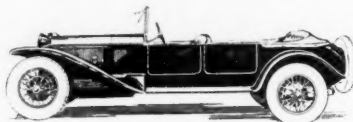
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Illustrated London News, 12.9.25.



"Lambda" De Luxe Torpedo Model.

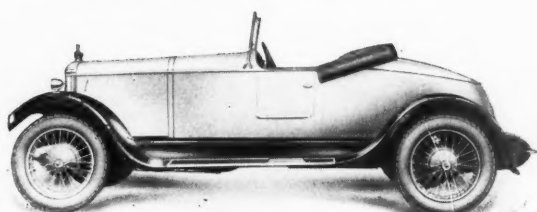
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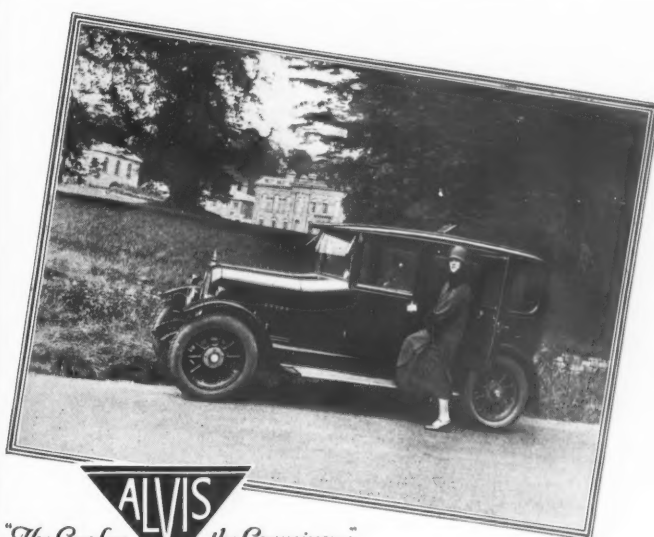
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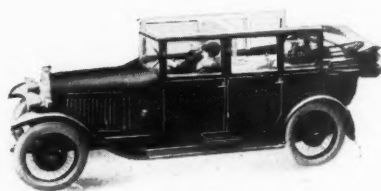
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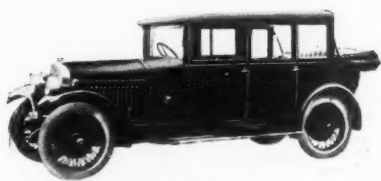
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Enclosed Drive Landaulette.

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in antique grain leather or
best Bedford Cord. Full
equipment, Four Wheel
Brakes and
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H.P.

gave the absolutely definite public assurance that within ten years' time or thereabouts the motor 'bus would be unseen and unheard of outside a public museum, where presumably it would recline as a monument to the misguided activities of a few ill-balanced enthusiasts.

It is hardly necessary to point out that no town or district has done more towards the perfecting and popularising of the mechanically propelled road vehicle than has Coventry, but at this very moment new tram-lines are being laid in some of its streets! Although so modern in many ways, Coventry still retains a strong touch of mediævalism not only in its mentality but in more concrete form, as in its very narrow streets, where trams caused congestion which has long been a serious nuisance, that is apparently to be further increased. The lines being laid down are, it should be noted, not to replace old lines nor are they in any sense in the nature of repair work, but they are the first steps to the inauguration of entirely new routes.

GYRATING TRAFFIC—AN ANOMALY.

WHEN the new gyratory traffic experiments were started in London one of the reasons given for them was that they would lessen the number of policemen required for traffic regulation and that they would therefore be an economy as well as a means of speeding up traffic. Like all other innovations, gyratory traffic has its opponents, but many of these have doubtless been partially silenced by the economy idea even if, as one popular weekly recently had it, they believe the new method to be an added danger and menace to the already tortured pedestrian.

But is this economy argument a sound one? To a driver swirling round in the round-about at Parliament Square there seem to be many more men in blue to watch his progress than there were before the gyrations began. In the Aldwych there are certainly three point duty men

who were not there before and who had no opposite numbers whom they have replaced, and as regards the Victoria Memorial, of which we have already expressed the opinion that gyratory traffic around it is neither necessary nor useful, there are no fewer than four traffic policemen where previously there were none!

A NEW CAR EVERY YEAR—OR?

IN connection with last week's article under the above heading the appended figures are interesting. They give the running expenses of a 1909 Wolseley car belonging to Colonel Ian Forbes, D.S.O.:

RUNNING COSTS FOR THE YEAR 1925 (seventeenth year on the road), 14-20 Wolseley (R.A.C. 21), No. 6600; 1909 pattern.

Weight unladen, 24cwt.	
Miles run, 7,323.	
Petrol consumed, 333 gallons,	
costing	£29 5 7
(22 m.p.g.)	
Oil and grease, 19 gallons ..	5 7 1
(385 m.p.g.)	
Repairs	6 15 3
Tyres	10 15 6
Tools, spare parts and extras	1 19 9
Carriage tax and licences ..	16 0 0
Insurance	9 7 8

Total cost for 1925 £79 10 10
Cost per mile, 2.6d.

The following, also with a bearing on the same point, is a copy of a letter recently received by the Star Engineering Company, Limited, of Wolverhampton:

SIR,—I wrote to you about six months ago asking for information about one of your cars built in the year 1900. I have since bought the car, and I thought you might like to know that although it had been standing out in the open for five years the engine was in no way rusty and that in two days I had the engine running for a few minutes. The chief trouble at present is that the carburettor is not working properly. Could you tell me how the jet should be adjusted, and if the inlet pipe should be heated slightly, as, although there is plenty of suction, it does not seem capable of drawing the vapour into the cylinder and if the air supply is diminished the liquid petrol just passes out of the air inlet. The

inlet and exhaust valves are both in perfect working order, as also are all the bearings. I would be very grateful if you could advise me as to the carburettor or any other fault that it may be due to.—A. J. PERCY.

FOR THE TOURIST ABROAD.

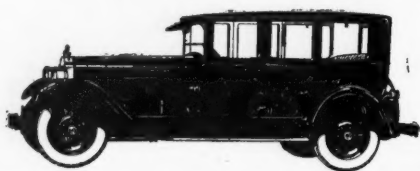
ONE of the most serious drawbacks to foreign touring promises to be removed as the result of a recent action by the R.A.C., by which the import of spare parts into European countries from England is much simplified and the inevitable and lengthy delays that have previously taken place avoided. Previously it took some three weeks under the most favourable circumstances, and by the employment of air services, to get spare parts for a car from London to the south of France, for, even if the articles were delivered in Marseilles in good time, as they often were, it was a matter sometimes of weeks for them to get from Marseilles to, say, Monaco, the customs authorities being apparently unable to let slip the chance of irritating a foreign visitor.

Under this new scheme a tourist travelling under the ægis of the Royal Automobile Club has but to wire his requirements to the foreign touring department of the Club in London, presumably giving some guarantee for the cost of the required parts, and these will be sent off immediately under the cover of documents similar in function to those under which the car is taken abroad, which will avoid all delay due to customs' formalities.

THAT PROBLEM.

WHILE thanking those readers who have offered solutions to a problem given in our issue of January 16th, we fear that none of the solutions can be accepted in its entirety. It will be remembered that the problem concerned the refusal of a six-cylinder engine to start because its magneto, although tried in various positions, was obviously and consistently wrongly timed. The explanation that a damp distributor was the cause is ruled out by the fact that the whole instrument had been carefully dried and that it was sparking perfectly.

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Write for Booklet giving particulars of the CAR MART service—it will interest every car buyer.

A new car will give you real comfort in any weather, greater economy in running and upkeep, and the cost—pounds lower than ever before! See CAR MART about it before you buy.

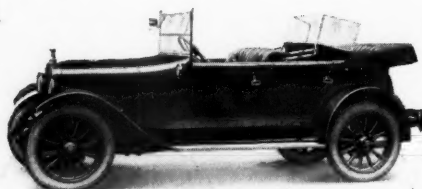
They have the finest selection of Cars in Town and will give you real service after the sale and terms to meet your income. Why not call and investigate?

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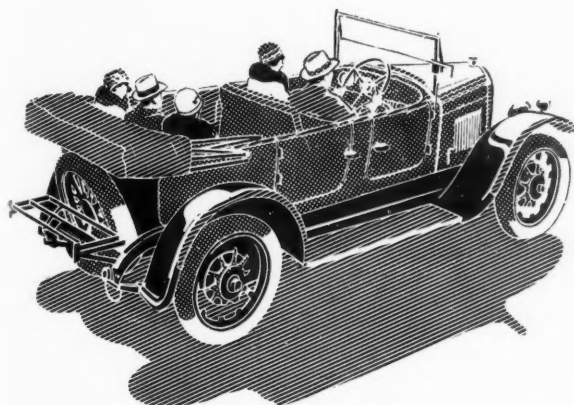
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5-Seater Touring Car	£395
Saloon (4-doors)	£550
Coach (4-doors)	£455
Saloon Limousine	£575
Landau-lette	£570
<i>All prices include complete equipment and 4-wheel brakes.</i>	

Other Models: 19.6 h.p., 20/70 h.p. Sports, and the new 18/50 h.p. Crossley Six

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TWO-SEATER
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£235



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(combined sparking plug and priming tap) in place of the ordinary plugs.



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Improves with wear and age.

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THE ESTATE MARKET

SHOOTING AND FISHING

EXCELLENT sporting properties of varying acreages, some of them having a substantial rental from farms, are available privately this week, with the proviso in some instances that an auction may follow at an early date. As far as can be judged where the prices are stated the buyers have an enviable opportunity. Some of the smaller country houses with a moderate acreage are offered with the assurance on the part of the vendors that the prices have been much reduced, and certainly in the case of one, which, however, shall not be named at the moment, the price quoted is much less than half the sum that was refused only three years ago, when the owner was indisposed to part with it.

Torricon, 17,000 acres in the county of Ross, to be sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, and owned by Lord Woolavington, was originally part of the possessions of the Lords of the Isles. In 1584 Donald M'Angus M'Alasdair of Glengarry succeeded to half of it in the right of his grandmother, Margaret of the Isles, while the other half went to the Seaforth family. The deer forest yields thirty to forty stags. There is first-rate salmon and trout fishing in the Torricon River, with trout up to 3lb., and a good anchorage for yachts.

Josselyns, Little Horkesley, the home of Mr. W. F. Dick, a few miles from Colchester in the beautiful Stour Valley, is an interesting link with the fifteenth century. The house, to be sold with 182 acres, by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, was built about 1489, and preserves its old features. There may be seen original half-timbered work with small bricks, beamed ceilings and linen-fold panelling, and, leading to the principal bedroom, a solar staircase. The history of Little Horkesley may be traced to Edward the Confessor, when it was held by Robert Godebold, whose son Robert founded there a priory for Cluniac monks. In the time of Cardinal Wolsey it was almost entirely demolished, and the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul is the only portion now remaining. The advowson may be included in the sale. Josselyns, retaining its old-world atmosphere, is a pleasant place to dwell in, for modern comforts have been installed, and its gardens with yew hedges, stone terrace and walks have an air of ancient peace.

Sherfield Manor, near Basingstoke, 840 acres, with mansion in the Queen Anne style, modernised in 1898 by Mr. Fairfax Wade, F.R.I.B.A., has three miles of dry fly fishing in the Loddon. It is to be sold in June, for Mr. John Liddell, by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley.

The Duke of Norfolk's trustees have instructed Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley to offer Shellwood Manor, Surrey, 1,076 acres, in May. Shellwood, in the Holmwood district, includes the manor house.

Goff's Park, Crawley, which is to be submitted to auction by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley for Mr. Walford, is a gabled residence with views over many miles. There are 33 acres. Mr. Walford has instructed the firm to submit Ifield Lodge near by, with model farm buildings and 56 acres. A former owner laid out a golf course on the property.

HARDRES COURT, CANTERBURY.

IT is mainly downhill from the Upper and Lower Hardres into Canterbury, a few miles along the Roman road, Stone Street, which leads from Lympne to the cathedral city. At no point is the road far from the edge of the range of downs, and there are long stretches of the old Stone Street which are near enough to reveal a wonderful view of as sweet and placid a tract of country as any that can be found in Great Britain. There is something that makes a peculiar appeal in the scenery of East Kent, especially looking across this valley in the direction of Ashford. Off the Roman road lies Upper Hardres, with its Court, an early owner of which was with Henry VIII "at the siege of Bullein in France, and for his great services there was permitted" (says an old chronicler) "to bring away the gates of the city." Hasted observed that in his day the gates remained in the garden wall opposite the Church path. He added that Henry rested at Hardres Court a couple of nights, and on his departing

presented and left his dagger as a mark of favour to the owner. Hardres Court, 935 acres, is to be sold, by order of Sir Robert Gardiner, by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, who have (through their Ashford office) sold Lossenham, Newenden, a Georgian residence, with 211 acres, and Sellindge Court Lodge Farm, between Ashford and Hythe, 127 acres.

NEWLAND PARK.

NEWLAND PARK, Chalfont St. Giles, on the Chilterns, has been sold by Messrs. Whatley, Hill and Co. to a client of Messrs. Winkworth and Co. The house was built in 1759 by Sir William Gott in a beautiful park, and is typical of the Georgian period and has many of its original features in perfect preservation. The late owner, Sir James Roberts, restored much of the interior of the house and collected old grates, mantelpieces and doors to match the originals in the house. George III slept at Newland Park after the stag hunt which is commemorated by an obelisk known as "Gott's Monument," which stands on the spot where the stag was taken by King George. The bed in which he slept is preserved, and the bedroom is known as the State Room. The area of the estate is 540 acres. The purchaser acquired the park and a small area of woodlands, 235 acres in all. Newland Park is finely wooded, and the planting has been done under careful supervision and expert advice. Many foresters have served an apprenticeship on the estate.

MANORS IN THE MARKET.

STEVENTON MANOR, between Basingstoke and Winchester, will come under the hammer of Messrs. Hampton and Sons, at St. James's Square. The modern house and 1,960 acres and some of the best shooting in the southern counties, grand partridge ground, are included in the offer.

Next Monday (February 22nd) at Rugby, Newton Manor, three miles from the town, 130 acres will be submitted by Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock.

Shooting over 575 acres goes with a West Suffolk manor house of Elizabethan character, seated in 125 acres, for sale by Messrs. Norfolk and Prior. It is fifteen miles from Newmarket, and the view given in the Supplement last week (page xvi) enables anyone who knows the country to identify the property, though the name is not mentioned.

Saxelbye Park, in the heart of the Quorn, now for sale, would be let, for the hunting season or longer. The agents are Messrs. Lofts and Warner, and Messrs. Hampton and Sons.

Some of the country houses, on the Kent and Sussex border and elsewhere, in the hands of Messrs. Curtis and Henson, have the prices unequivocally stated, and in one or two instances these seem to be at a level which makes the addition sometimes seen to prices "or offer" impracticable, being figures of obvious fairness and advantage to would-be buyers. There are Oakhurst, Hildenborough, and 50 acres, for £7,500; and, for less than £7,000, a good house and 100 acres on the Sussex border.

Stanners Hill Manor, a Jacobean house with recent additions, in 50 acres, has been disposed of by Messrs. Duncan B. Gray and Partners to a client of Messrs. Norfolk and Prior.

NEWSSELLS PARK, ROYSTON.

MAYFAIR sales this week include that of the Early Georgian house and excellent garden, No. 32, Hill Street, by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co., whose fresh offers of country estates embrace the Royston seat, Newsells Park, an exquisite example of Queen Anne and Georgian architecture, with 1,300 acres. The dining-room of the mansion was built specially, so it is said, to accommodate the wedding guests when the Duke of Marlborough married Sarah Jennings, for to the Jennings family Newsells at that time belonged. Some of the carving in the mansion is attributed to Grinling Gibbons. The partridge shooting at Newsells is first-rate, and the income, apart from the mansion and portions in hand, is, roughly, £1,650 a year. Few estates of its size are capable of maintenance in a good manner on so economical a basis.

The 999 years' lease of No. 41, Curzon Street, Mayfair, has changed hands through Messrs. George Trollope and Sons.

The late Mr. Paul Nelke's Virginia Water residence, Woodlee, 55 acres, awaits an offer through Messrs. Harrods, Limited. Mr. Nelke left over £600,000, a fact that is only mentioned as indicative of the style in which he kept up the house and grounds of Woodlee. The price is moderate.

Messrs. Frederick Ellen and Son have sold by private treaty the fishing and residential property known as Clatford Mills, near Andover, the residence of the late Mr. John Carey Forster. The property comprises a residence of medium size, with grounds bordered and intersected by the river Anton, providing about 1,000yds. of dry fly fishing. The 93 acres have also a lodge, fishing cottage and farm.

The thousands of acres of public and other open spaces that make Richmond so delightful a suburb are shown in the map issued by Messrs. Penningtons, Limited, with their register of riverside houses. The map is a reproduction of public surveys, but with some features that the surveying staff of the firm have added, making it a noteworthy addition to a useful guide. All requisite information as to the charges for electric light, power, and heating, gas and water, railway fares and so forth are stated. Messrs. Penningtons report a keen demand for houses, both with and without the spacious gardens which give Richmond properties their distinctiveness. Nice houses, at reasonable rents or prices, remain for disposal.

ORLEANS HOUSE: COMING AUCTIONS.

JOINTLY with Messrs. Nightingale, Page and Bennett, Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. will, on March 3rd, bring under the hammer "the valuable fitments" of Orleans House, Twickenham. That ugly expression imports such beautiful items as the Georgian staircase in oak, with carved and fluted newels, the paintings on the walls and ceilings of the staircase, the eighty-four glazed and panelled doors of the library, the oak panelling, oak and marble mantelpieces, wrought-iron gates and a variety of other adaptable material. When the question recently arose as to the possible impairment of the view from Richmond Hill by uses to which the estate might be put by intending buyers, Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. met with no encouragement from the public bodies to whom they wrote: "We have this famous property for sale, on the Thames opposite Richmond, and it has a total area of about 13a. 4p. Of this area, however, 4a. 1r. 2p. is land fronting the river which cannot be built upon except for boat-houses, etc., so that the area immediately surrounding the house, and which could, if desired, be used for building land, is about 8a. 3r. 2p. with frontages to Orleans Road and Riverside. The mansion house is of about the Queen Anne period so far as the main portion goes, but there have been later additions made by French Royalties who have resided there. The grounds are timbered with cedar and other trees, and the lawns are flanked by shrubberies. The price freehold, subject to contract, is £12,000."

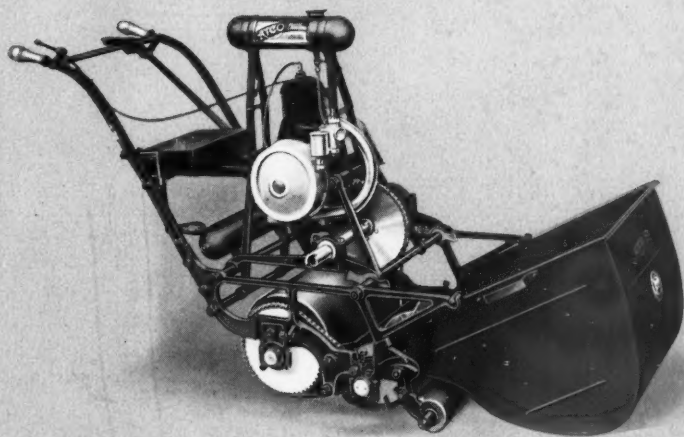
The preservation of a fine old house in Exeter is, it is understood, assured, now that the purchase by adjoining owners has just been completed. It is one that was mentioned in these columns when it made its appearance in the market and is known as the Chevalier's House, in Fore Street. Messrs. Debenham, Tewson and Chinnocks, in conjunction with Messrs. Field and Sons, are the agents who have effected the sale, by order of the Chancery Division. The old oak-panelled house was built in the year 1610, and it possesses a gabled roof, surmounted by the carved figure of a Chevalier, or Cavalier, on horseback. Opinion seems to be divided as to the significance of the sign, some supposing that it commemorates the occupation of the house by Prince Charles during the Civil War. Boscobel House and houses at Totnes and Tavistock, carry a similar device. Some of the earliest decorative plaster work in England adorns one of the rooms on the first floor.

Property three miles from Croydon, including a house once occupied by Lord Eldon which is to be converted into flats, has been purchased by a client of Messrs. E. and S. Smith, in conjunction with Messrs. Merrett and Son.

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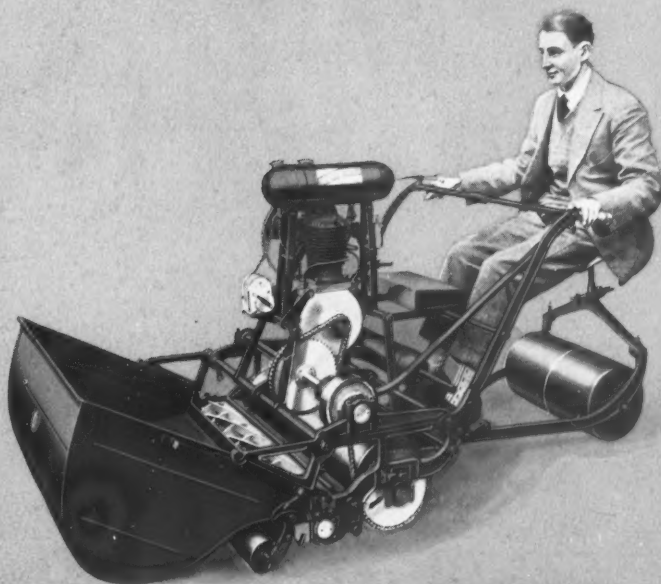
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THE HERBACEOUS BORDER

Annuals, perennials, shrubby subjects and even a few tender plants all ask to be passed over in review at this time, and, if possible, included in schemes of border planting. The herbaceous border is largely a matter of personal taste, but at the same time the individuals in its make up should conform to the general rules of uniform and harmonious grouping. Planting and all necessary renovation work can be undertaken during the next few weeks, and the suggestions, together with lists of suitable subjects, embodied in this article may serve to stimulate and encourage this particular trend in gardening.

SPRING, when the worst danger of frost is over and the ground is friable and in good workable condition, is the best time to make a herbaceous border, although, if possible, the essential trenching and manuring should have been done in the previous autumn. Trenching should be as deep as the soil will allow; if the latter is very shallow, the border should be raised by the addition of good, loamy soil, which, if the height gained amounts to 8 ins. to 12 ins., will permit of an edging of rockery stones, over which creeping and trailing plants can be grown.

If there is to be an evergreen hedge, than which nothing is better—save an old mellowed brick or stone wall—as a background provided the border is not less than 10 ft. wide, it should have been planted in autumn or early winter. The best material for such a hedge is, of course, yew and next to it box and holly, but all three are terribly slow growers. Cupressus macrocarpa and thuya are quicker, although neither stands clipping very well; euonymus is worth consideration, especially if the garden is near the sea; and I would fain enter a plea for

merge into each other. Another point to remember is that late-flowering plants should be placed in front of earlier ones, especially if the latter are like Oriental poppies and delphiniums, as ugly in death as they are beautiful in life. A plan is essential to the success of the border, otherwise some disastrously inharmonious combination is sure to occur sooner or later.

The best blue plants for the back of the border are delphiniums in their tall varieties, ranging from the deep shade of Blue Boy and the Alake, to the sky-blue of the old favourite, Persimmon, and the mauve-blue of Horace Vernet and Statuaire Rude. Other good tall blue plants are Aconitum Wilsonii, A. Napellus Sparkii and Anchusa italica Dropmore variety.

Of white plants that attain a height of 5 ft. to 7 ft. or more, the handsomest is Eremurus himalaicus, but the eremuri are doubtfully hardy, except in the southern counties. Then there are the giant varieties of Chrysanthemum maximum, Astilbe King Alfred, Spiraea Aruncus and Bocconia cordata—the last two prefer a moist soil—hollyhocks, single and double, and foxgloves, both most valuable, although the first is a doubtful



THE HERBACEOUS BORDER IN ALL ITS BEAUTY.

the much abused and despised privet, which, if greedy, grows with great rapidity, is easy to keep in order and is a good green. It is certainly preferable to either laurel or the dingy-leaved laurustinus.

In the case of a narrow border a treillage or row of fir poles, with climbers, such as roses, clematis, honeysuckles, jasmines and Polygonum baldschuanicum—although this is rather over rampant for a pole of ordinary height—will be a more suitable background than a hedge.

Before planting the border, its soil and aspect should be taken into consideration. It is useless, for instance, to try to grow azaleas, rhododendrons, the majority of the heaths and other peat-loving things in a soil that is full of lime; plants that must have moisture in a dry, light and shallow soil; and sun-worshipping ones in shade. But, luckily, there are plenty of others less fastidious.

The chief rules to be observed in the making of a border are that the quantity of each plant must not be stinted, for it is better to have a big, effective group of a good old kind, than a couple of scraps of something new and expensive and that there must be no made straight lines or symmetrical patches with hard edges. Each "row" of plants must extend here and there into that in front of it and adjoining groups must

perennial and the latter are biennials. Lilium giganteum and Iris ochroleuca are splendid at the back of a wide border, as are the two white-flowered shrubs—absolute consistency is not demanded in a modern herbaceous border—Cistus ladaniferus and Lupinus arborea Snow Queen.

There is a very large choice of tall yellow plants; the best are heliopsis, Helenium Riverton Beauty, H. Riverton Gem, Rudbeckia laciniata (double and single), Thalictrum glaucum, Helianthus Miss Mellish and Senecio tanguticus. The last named is a coarse grower, however, and the same may be said of the verbascums and solidagos, showy though they are. The yellow Eremurus Bungei and Lupin Golden Spire are both fine things, but the first is tender and the last rather short-lived, though nominally hardy. The tall yellow and orange lilies, Henryi, croceum and tigrinum splendens, may be effectively grouped with these plants.

Pink or red-flowered plants of the requisite height are scarce, but Lavatera Olbia and Spiraea lobata are tall and of a pretty shade of rose; Astilbe Davidii is more purple than red, but is worth growing if the border is moist and warm, and the handsome crimson Dierama pulcherrimum will do well if the garden is in the south. And there are the indispensable hollyhocks in every shade of pink and crimson.



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FIR FOLDS GARLANDED WITH CLIMBING ROSES MAKE A SUITABLE BACKGROUND TO A NARROW BORDER.



A DOUBLE BORDER SET OFF BY A BROAD CENTRAL GRASS PATH.

To turn to the planting of the main part of the border, if it is wide enough, a feature may be made of the Chinese peonies, double and single, which are now to be had in such delightful colours. On the whole, the best way of arranging these is to place the deep crimsons in the centre of the length of the border and to shade from them towards each end through full rose, rose-pink, blush-pink, creamy-yellow, creamy-white and pure white, the sequence being repeated if necessary.

With the crimson peonies can be grouped phloxes—which will follow them in date in blooming—shading from white flushed pink and white flushed purple, to crimson, *Papaver orientale* Barr's White and the very dark, almost maroon, *P. o. Mahony*, *Incarvillea Delavayi*, *Lychnis coronaria rubra* and *alba*, *Gladioli*, crimson and white, and, nearer the front of the border, the two *Anthericum*, *liliago* and *liliastrum*, and *Allwoodii* pinks, crimson and white. Of course, colours of the tall back-row plants must harmonise with those of the "fillings" of the border in front of them.

With the peonies in shades of rose and pink may be combined delphiniums of the dwarf type in pale blue, blue flushed pink and blue flushed mauve; phloxes in soft pink and silvery-lilac; hybrid lupins, such as *Eastern Queen*, blue with a rosy shading, and *Wargrave Beauty*, rose-mauve; *Sidalceas Listeri* and *Rosy Gem*; *Veronica spicata rosea*; *Poterium obtusum*; *Linum narbonneense* and pink *gladioli*. And with the creamy-yellow and creamy-white peonies should be planted yellow hybrid lupins; *Asphodeline lutea major*; yellow *Martagon* lilies, day lilies and *alstroemerias* in shades of orange, buff and yellow, *Helenium pumilum*, *Anthemis tinctoria*, *Rudbeckia speciosa*, *Trollius europæus* and *T. asiaticus*, *Geum Lady Stratheden* and *Meconopsis cambrica* (orange variety).

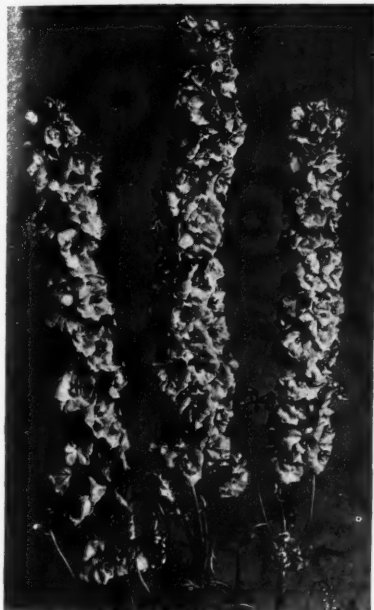
Pure scarlet flowers, such as *Lychnis chalcedonicum*, some of the Oriental poppies, *Lilium chalcedonicum*, *Gladiolus Brenchleyensis* and *Potentilla Gibson's Scarlet*, are a little difficult to manage in a mixed border, but they will go happily with white peonies, lupins (*polyphyllus albus*), *Anemone japonica* Whirlwind, *Achillea ptarmica* the Pearl, and white Turk's-cap lilies, especially if the sharpness of the contrast between scarlet and white is softened by the addition of *Gypsophila paniculata*, the metallic blue-grey *Eryngium Oliverianum*, *giganteum* and *amethystinum*, and the silvery-leaved *Artemisia Stelleriana* and *Salvia argentea*. Indeed, these plants, together with the biennial *Salvia Sclarea*, which has grey foliage, lilac-pink bracts and palest blue flowers, and such shrubs as *Santolina chamaecyparissus* and dwarf lavender, may be introduced at intervals throughout the whole length of the border. Clumps of *Lilium candidum*, *Galtonia candicans* and irises in blue, yellow, white and grey tones, may be worked in similarly. The irises should be of the flag type, for the sake of the decorative value of their broad, pale green, sword-like leaves. For the same reason some of the funkias should be included, especially *F. Sieboldiana major* and *F. undulata argentea robusta*, which has silver-splashed leaves.

A border planned on the lines suggested above is practically a summer-flowering one, at its best from the middle of June to the end of August or beginning of September. Much may be done, however, towards making it beautiful in spring by planting *Prunus triloba*, *P. pseudo-cerasus*, *P. cerasiferus* (Pissardi), *P. Amygdalis* and *Cytisus albus* (the white Spanish broom) at the back of the border, and, nearer the front, the pretty little *Prunus japonica fl. pl.* (pink and white varieties). There are not many

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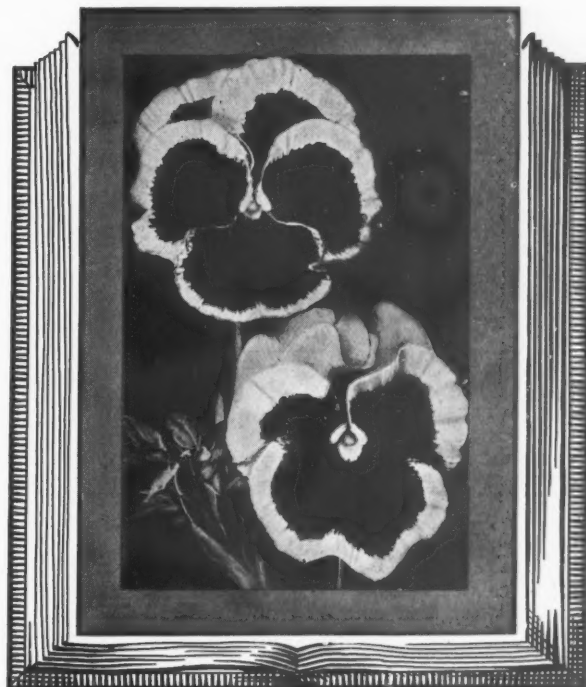
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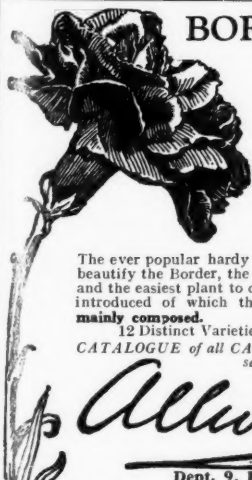
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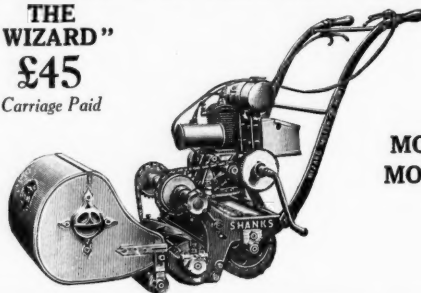
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Spring-flowering herbaceous plants of any importance, but the varieties of the old *Paeonia officinalis* bloom in May, as does the little "Sleep Holm Peony" *P. corallina*. It has single, bright magenta-crimson flowers and pale green leaves. The border may be underplanted with bulbs, especially tulips of the Darwin and

cottage varieties, and wallflowers in mixed colours should be either grouped at intervals or arranged as a broad band along the front, these being replaced by intermediate antirrhinums in every shade between white and crimson for summer effect.

R. E. HEAD.

A FEW INMATES FOR THE BORDER.

Name.	Time of Flowering.	Height.	Name.	Time of Flowering.	Height.	Name.	Time of Flowering.	Height.
ACHILLEA PTARMICA ..	July-Aug.	2-3ft.	GALTONIA CANDICANS ..	Aug.-Sept.	4ft.	MONTBRETIA CROCOSMEFLORA ..	Aug.-Sept.	2½-3ft.
ACONITUM SP. ..	July-Aug.	5-6ft.	GALEGA OFFICINALE ..	July-Aug.	4½ft.	PEONIA CORALLINA ..	May ..	2ft.
ALSTREMERIA AURANTIACA ..	July-Aug.	2½ft.	GEUM LADY STRATHEDEN ..	July-Aug.	2ft.	OFFICINALIS ..	May ..	3-3½ft.
ANCHUSA ITALICA ..	June-Aug.	4-5ft.	GERANIUM GRANDIFLORUM ..	June-July	1½ft.	SINENSIS ..	June ..	4-4½ft.
ANEMONE JAPONICA ..	Sept. ..	3-4ft.	GLADIOLUS BRENCHEYENSIS ..	Aug.-Sept.	2-2½ft.	PAPAVER ORIENTALE ..	June-July	3-4ft.
ANTIRRHINUM (intermediate)	All summer	1-1½ft.	PRIMULINUS HYBRIDS ..	July-Aug.	2-2½ft.	PENTSTEMON (varieties) ..	July-Sept.	1½-2ft.
ANTHEMIS TINCTORIA ..	All summer	2½ft.	GYPSOPHILA PANICULATA ..	June-Aug.	3ft.	PHLOX DECUSSATA ..	Aug.-Sept.	2½-4ft.
ANTHERICUM LILIAGO ..	June-July	2ft.	HELIANTHUS (in varieties) ..	July-Sept.	2½-5ft.	PHYSOSTEGIA SPECIOSA ..	July-Sept.	5ft.
ARTEMISIA STELLERIANA ..	July ..	1ft.	HELIANTHUS ORGYALIS ..	Oct. ..	7ft.	PINKS (Allwoodii varieties) ..	All summer	1½ft.
ASPHODELINE LUTEA ..	June-July	3ft.	RIGIDUS MISS MELLISH ..	Aug.-Sept.	5-6ft.	POTENTILLA GIBSON'S ..	July-Sept.	1ft.
ASTER (in all varieties) ..	Aug.-Oct.	2½-5ft.	HEMEROCALLIS AURANTIACA ..	June ..	2ft.	SCARLET ..	July-Sept.	1ft.
ASTILBE DAVIDII ..	July-Aug.	5ft.	HOLLYHOCKS ..	July-Sept.	6-8ft.	MISS WILLMOTT ..	Aug.-Sept.	1ft.
KING ALFRED ..	July-Aug.	5ft.	INCARVILLEA DELAVAYI ..	June-July	2ft.	RUDBECKIA LACINIATA ..	Aug.-Oct.	5-6ft.
CAMPANULA SP. ..	June-July	1½-4ft.	IRIS SP. ..	May-June	2-4ft.	SPECIOSA ..	July-Sept.	2ft.
CENTAUREA MACROCEPHALA ..	June-July	5ft.	KNIPHOFIA ALOIDES ..	Sept.-Nov.	5-6ft.	SALVIA SP. ..	June-Sept.	2-3ft.
CHRYSAETHANUM MAXIMUM ..	July-Sept.	4-4½ft.	GLAUDESCENS ..	Aug.-Sept.	6ft.	SIDALCEA LISTERI ..	July-Aug.	4ft.
COREOPSIS GRANDIFLORA ..	July-Sept.	3ft.	MAXIMA ..	June-Sept.	5ft.	SHORTH ..	Sept.-Oct.	3ft.
DELPHINIUM (tall and short)	Sept.-Oct.	3-6ft.	LAVATERA OLBIA ..	July-Sept.	3-6ft.	SPIREA ARUNCUS ..	June-July	3ft.
DIERAMA PULCHERRIMA ..	Sept.-Oct.	5-6ft.	LILIUM SP. ..	Aug.-Sept.	2½ft.	LOBATA ..	July-Aug.	2-2½ft.
ECHINOPS PITRO ..	July-Aug.	3-4ft.	LIIATRIS SPICATA ..	All summer	1½ft.	THALICTRUM GLAUCUM ..	July-Aug.	4-5ft.
EREMURUS HIMALAICUS ..	May-June	6-7ft.	LINUM NARBONENSE ..	June-Aug.	4-5ft.	DIPTEROCARPUM ..	July-Aug.	4½ft.
BUNGEI ..	July ..	5ft.	LUPINUS ARBOREUS ..	May-July	3-4ft.	TROLLIUS EUROPEUS ..	May-June	2ft.
ERIGERON SPECIOSUS ..	July-Aug.	3-4ft.	POLYPHYLLUS HYBRIDS ..	July-Aug.	3ft.	VERBASCUM CHAIXII ..	June-Sept.	6ft.
ERYNGIUM SP. ..	July-Sept.	2½-3ft.	LYCHNIS CHALCEDONICA ..	June-Aug.	2ft.	VERONICA SPICATA ..	July-Sept.	1½ft.
FOXGLOVES (biennial) ..	June-July	5-6ft.	CORONARIA ..					

GLADIOLI AND THEIR USES

THERE must be many readers of COUNTRY LIFE who will grow gladioli for the first time this year, for, undoubtedly, the popularity of this beautiful flower is steadily on the increase in the British Isles.

Wonderful improvements in colour and form have been effected by hybridists here in Great Britain, in Holland and in America during recent years. In the United States of America and Canada (where one is apt to surmise that the possibilities of the flower have been more fully realised and exploited) public interest is very keen indeed. In England one hears it spoken of as "the coming flower" or "the fashionable flower," and when its ease of culture and adaptability are more generally recognised, it will occupy a much higher position in public favour than at present.

How, when and where to plant gladioli to the best advantage are points which may perturb some who may be unfamiliar with the simple requirements of the flower. The common belief is that the gladiolus is a difficult subject to grow, but all it requires is an unshaded position, a fairly rich and deeply dug soil and plenty of moisture.

One generally obtains gladiolus corms of what are termed "first" or largest size, corms which flower well the same year as they are planted. These resemble the crocus corm, but are, of course, much larger, and their size differs according to the variety. The corms are easily damaged by frost, so it is wise to store them in a frost-proof (but not too warm) and dry position until planting-time. The soil should be well prepared, if possible in the autumn, digging deeply and incorporating a liberal dressing of well decayed stable or farmyard manure at the bottom. Should farmyard manure be unavailable, then bone meal and well rotted leaf-mould will prove a good substitute. At planting-time the soil should be in a good friable condition.

Before proceeding with the actual methods of planting, a few words respecting the position in the garden which gladioli can effectively fill may be useful. There seems little doubt that the future of the flower lies, not so much in its value as a decorative garden plant (beautiful though it may be in that capacity), as in its real worth for home decoration when cut.



THE DAINTY PRIMULINUS



THE DIGNIFIED LARGE-FLOWERED GLADIOLUS.

In the mixed border it does not relish the proximity of larger neighbours, so it is not wise to plant it too near other subjects with extensive and wide-searching roots. It is not advisable to plant it in mixed beds or borders unless in clumps or colonies of upwards of half a dozen corms, a single variety to each clump. It is quite effective when massed in beds, keeping to one variety in each bed or to kinds in which the colours blend. An open, sunny position is essential. Many prefer the comparatively small-flowered primulinus hybrid varieties where garden decorative effect is required, deeming them lighter and more graceful in appearance than the somewhat formal and, perhaps, more top-heavy large-flowering kinds. One does not wish to disparage the decorative value of the gladiolus in the garden, for there are many flowers more generally grown which are not nearly as useful for that particular purpose, but the individual corm only yields one or two flower spikes, which are comparatively quickly past their best.

By a judicious choice of varieties, flowers may be had, however, from July to October, thus lengthening the actual flowering period considerably. If planted in a windy position, the flower spikes need tying to a small, thin stick to support them, and this support should be made as inconspicuous as possible. Green painted stakes inserted at the back of the spikes are excellent. The florets on the stem, of course, gradually open from the bottom upwards and it is best to remove these as they fade, otherwise the plants will present a dowdy, ragged appearance.

When cut blooms for the house are the only consideration (and this is where the gladiolus excels) the question of position presents little difficulty.

Plant the corms in March, 4ins. or 5ins. deep and from 6ins. to 7ins. between each corm, whether in beds, borders or rows. The rows should be 18ins. apart, 2ft. if there is plenty of garden space. A little sand or ashes immediately above and below each corm will help to keep them healthy and prevent rotting. After the shoots appear through the ground, hoe frequently, but shallowly, and should the season be hot and dry, give them a good soaking with water once a week. The flower spikes may need supporting, and this is quite a simple matter when they are in rows. Just place a stout stick at each end, and one or two in between, according to the length of the rows, passing a couple of strands of string on each side at intervals of 12ins. and 20ins. from the ground level.

Cut the flower spikes by inserting a sharp penknife in the stems about six inches or more from the bottom, giving the stem a gentle jerk each way so as to snap it off, then draw it out of its sheaf of leaves with as little injury to them as possible. If the spikes are cut when the bottom one or two flowers only are open, all the others will open in succession indoors. Each day, as the older blooms fade, pinch them off, and also cut off a short length from the base of the stems, thus preserving a perfect bunch of flowers for from seven to twelve days. Few flowers can compete with the gladiolus in this respect, and those who have not tried them (particularly the dainty primulinus hybrids) as cut flowers in the home may look forward to an agreeable surprise.

Now, a word about varieties. There are, of course, a veritable multitude, and unless well informed the amateur is apt to find their number confusing. The following are some of the more inexpensive of the better class large-flowering hybrids and primulinus hybrids. In the former, should one require flowers in the late summer and early autumn, there are half a dozen reliable and beautiful varieties which come readily to mind: Early Sunrise, a salmon-pink with massive blooms; Energie, a grand blood red; Halley, a large-flowered salmon



A LINE OF NODDING PLUMES: GLADIOLI IN THE BORDER.

rose; Meilust, a lovely pink with a much deeper pink blotch; Pink Beauty, which does not belie its name, a beautiful bright rosy pink; Prince of Wales, the well known salmon-pink; and Venus, very dainty and attractive with its light silvery rose upper petals and creamy white lower ones.

Among the slightly later blooming large-flowering hybrids we have Anna Eberius, lavender-purple with deeper purple throat; Bleriot, a distinct apricot rose with orange-red throat; Byron L. Smith, almost like some of the cattleya orchids in colour, lavender-pink with cream throat blotch; Blue Celeste, a clear violet-blue shaded white; Golden West, orange-red, overlaid gold; L'Immaculee, a popular white self; Majestic, a wonderful colour, glowing orange-pink; Odin, salmon with dark blotch; Panama, deep pink; Parliament, an extra fine salmon-rose; Pink Perfection, a very beautiful soft pink; Purple Glory, this is one of the best, a massive velvety purple maroon; Red Emperor, one of the largest, deep blood red; Rose Precose, a delightful colour, salmon-pink feathered pink; and White Giant, probably the most popular pure white.

The primulinus hybrids contain some glorious colours;

one doubts very much whether such wonderful art shades can be found in any other flower. They are exquisite for all indoor decorative purposes. There are many others, of course, but the following are all excellent and, moreover, within the range of the modest purse: Alice Tiplady, almost a self, a soft orange-saffron; Citronella, a pure, clean, creamy yellow self; Daphne, dazzling vermilion; L'Ecaillon, distinct and beautiful, soft salmon with rose blotch; L'Yser, orange-scarlet with yellow throat; Maiden's Blush, a comparatively old variety, but still one of the best of its colour, a lovely pink; Myra, very charming and delicate, salmon, flushed on a yellow ground; Orange Brilliant, a wonderful blending of rich orange and yellow, very rich in appearance; Orange Queen, a distinct shade in gladioli, warm coppery orange; Rosandra, rich cerise-pink; Salmon Beauty, possibly the best primulinus of all, soft salmon, shaded on yellow, very attractive; Salmonea, salmon flushed glowing orange; Souvenir, the best in its colour, a clear rich yellow; and Xanthia, brilliant pure golden orange, a gem for decorations.



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Prince of Wales, salmon-pink ...	1/9
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White Giant, grand white ...	2/-
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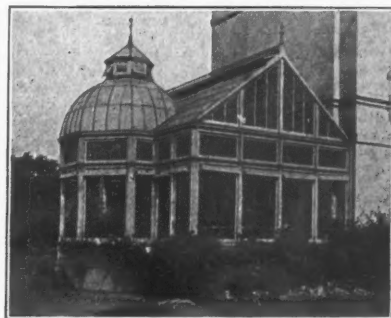
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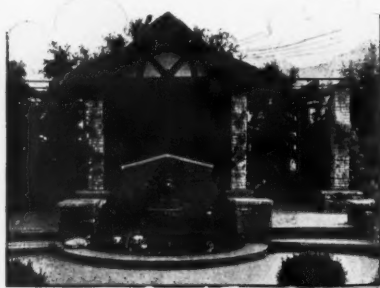
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THE ROCK AND ALPINE GARDEN

TO make a rock garden, take one or more cartloads of rock, tip them at haphazard on any vacant site, fill in the interstices between the stones with soil, and plant the most rampant growing trailing plants obtainable to hide the stones. That is *one* way; and the most ardent exponent of the garden art cannot claim that it is unnatural, save in one particular. One does find just such heaps of stones and plants in nature. To be perfectly candid, they are often very beautiful mounds. Why is it, then, that the same rocks and plants dumped by man always look incongruous and call forth the scorn of the beholder? It all lies in this one particular: such natural dumpings look happy because they are an effect with an obvious cause. The same mounds reproduced faithfully on an odd site in the garden look out of place and absurdly ugly. This is simply because they have nothing in association with them to suggest a reason for being there. It is not, then, always safe to claim that any rock garden that faithfully reproduces some natural arrangement of stone is correct, successful or pleasing. Nevertheless, the whole fundamental doctrine of rock garden construction (apart from the mere cultivation of plants, which is a different matter) lies in the assertion that it is an effort to reproduce in miniature some of nature's marvellously beautiful effects of combination of rock, vegetation and sometimes water. A cleverly constructed rock garden with a brick wall as its background loses any attraction it might otherwise possess. A rock formation, however picturesque it may be, and with whatever faithfulness to the original natural example it may have been copied, is not a *garden* unless the formation provides a home for plants.

In constructing the rock garden these main points should be kept assiduously in view. The formation should be such that might possibly occur on the site if it were in a rock district. It should be so arranged that bold and definite pictures of rock formation are visible wherever one may look, with continuity of purpose and design apparent throughout the whole conception. Finally, it is imperative to remember in the placing of every stone that it is to be, as a garden, a home for plants.

If the idealisation of nature is necessary in constructing a rock garden, it is not less essential in its planting. "Nature scatters her plants broadcast" or "Nature never indulges in colour schemes" are truisms that are often quoted by the indolent or inexperienced planter as excuses for producing a hideous muddle. I certainly think that grouping and colour blending can be carried too far in the rock garden. It is the last place on earth in which one should attempt to produce patterns. The prime effort should be directed towards avoiding these incongruities. Having gone so far, it is just as well to remember that, "Given a certain group of colours, by adding another colour at the side of them you will either improve the group and render it more delightful, or injure it and render it discordant and unintelligible." Plants, however, have their preferences and dislikes as to situation, and if at any point the question of their health and well-being is opposed to that of colour grouping, plump for successful cultivation rather than pleasing colour combination. There are plenty of points where desirable effects and satisfactory growth will coincide. There is one point that is well worth keeping in mind when planting. Every rock

garden has its high and low positions, and if the plants are broadly kept approximately in their relation to each other so far as their natural altitude is concerned, the effect will be an immeasurable gain. Place the valley plants in the low-lying positions, the higher alpine on the crests and in the crannies of the upper level, and you will gain a verisimilitude that will render the rock pictures infinitely more charming. Moreover, you will be giving the plants the conditions in which they will best thrive. In theory this sounds quite easy, in practice it is rather difficult; but it is sufficient to divide the plants into three main groups, for high and consequently drier positions, for medium levels and broad open plantings, and for low-lying and damper conditions.

The selection of the plants is at once a bewilderment and an intense pleasure. Few rock gardens are large enough to



A CLEVER AND PICTURESQUE COMBINATION OF ROCK, FLOWER AND SHRUB, WITH NOTHING CRUDE OR HARSH IN THE ARRANGEMENT.

accommodate the five or six hundred species and varieties that could be chosen from the average catalogue of rock plants as well worthy of a place. The enthusiast will desire to have them all; only the unwise will attempt it, unless space is unlimited. The first consideration in planting a rock garden will, or should, be the selection of suitable shrubs. It is these that contribute most emphatically to that indefinable something called composition. There is in the association of one little pine with a piece of rock a wealth of picturesque suggestion. Nothing, however, requires more careful handling than the planting of shrubs in the rock garden. Above all things, keep a sense of proportion in the arrangement. The larger free growing shrubs should only be used in positions where they will have room to expand, otherwise they will in time have to be sacrificed just as they are reaching their maximum of beauty, or, failing this, will usurp the positions that should be devoted to smaller, daintier specimens. One example will illustrate my meaning. If the rock garden is



A TUMBLING DRIFT OF PRIMULAS IN A VERTICAL FISSURE.

big and boldly constructed, the upper slopes may be clothed with the mountain pine, *Pinus montana*, but it must be remembered that this pine may ultimately attain a height of 60ft., with a spread in proportion, and what will become of the rock garden then? But there are two dwarf forms of this pine that are similar in growth and only attain a height of 10ft. or so, and which will give just the same effect. These are *Pinus montana pumilio* and *P. m. Mughus*. Practically all the species of conifers and many deciduous shrubs have their dwarf forms in this way, and it is these dwarf forms that are the most useful in the rock garden. The Scots pine is well represented in miniature form by *P. sylvestris globosa* and *P. s. beuvronensis*, both of which have a habit of combining the appearance of great age with juvenile proportions. Another that makes a good rock garden subject is *P. parviflora*, not only on account of its slow growth but because it bears cones in quite a small garden. A 4ft. high specimen will sometimes produce a dozen or more cones among its grey-green needles. The appearance of maturity thus given conveys an invaluable and satisfying note to the aesthetic sense. This pine will, in the course of many years, attain considerable height, but its growth generally remains erect. Two other pines eminently suitable for the purpose and botanically closely allied are *P. Balfouriana* and *P. aristata*. They are slow-growing, but should be planted only where they can ultimately attain considerable size.

Next to the pines the abies, piceas and junipers are the most useful rock garden conifers. There are dwarf-habited or prostrate-growing forms of all of them. With regard to the abies and piceas, nurserymen's catalogues are difficult to follow, as one gives a list of varieties under abies and another offers the same varieties as piceas. As a matter of fact, there are very few of the abies (silver fir) that are dwarf enough for a rock garden of moderate size, even *Balsamea* makes a big tree in time, but its variety *Hudsonica* is dwarf enough for the smallest. Of the piceas (spruce firs) there are several little gems, the miniature forms of *P. excelsa* alone furnishing quite a number; *P. e. Clanbrassiliana* (which may attain a height of 3ft. in twenty years), *P. e. compacta minima*, *P. e. nidiformis*, *P. e. Gregoryana*, *P. e. parviformis*, *P. e. Remonti*, *P. e. pumila* and its grey-green form *glauca* should all be included; and for prostrate or pendulous forms to trail down a miniature cliff face there are *P. e. procumbens* and *P. e. repens*. There is another pendulous picea, *Breweriana*, that is rare but said to be very attractive.

Of the junipers there is quite a number of both procumbent and erect growing forms to choose from. Most of them are naturally "valley" shrubs and can best be used on the medium or low levels of the rock garden. Hillside carpetings of *Juniperus procumbens*, *J. squamata*, *J. Sabina tamariscifolia*, *J. Sabina horizontalis* are always effective. For close-growing mounds of green, plant the Virginian red cedars, *J. virginiana dumosa*, *compacta* or *humilis*. Erect columns of green or grey can be furnished by using *J. communis hibernica*, which will grow quite tall; but its variety *compressa* should never

be omitted from any rock garden, small or large, and may be planted singly, in groups of three or five, or in colonies of twenty or more. In the latter case the effect of a pigmy mountain-side forest will be produced that will remain an eternal joy. Coarse-growing plants must be kept away from the locality, and of all places this will be one where proportion in planting must emphatically be studied with the utmost care.

There is a very handsome pendulous cedar in commerce under the name of *Cedrus Libani pendula* Sargentii. It is a fine shrub for a bold ledge, but none of the specimens I have seen bore much resemblance to the true cedar of Lebanon, and I think were incorrectly named. But "What's in a name?" if the shrub is good—and it is.

The allied cupressus and retinosporas provide many desirable rock garden shrubs, and the following should always find a place: *Cupressus Lawsoniana Fletcherii*, *Forsteckiana*, *densa* (usually sold as *minima*) and *minima glauca*; *Retinospora obtusa nana*, *R. o. pygmaea*, *R. tetragona minima*. This last is, I think, the smallest of all conifers, even *Juniperus hibernica* appears to grow faster, but it is a cheery-looking little shrub. *Retinospora Sanderi* is a beautiful grey shrub, of faster growth but very attractive. This is often sold as *Juniperus Sanderi*.

Of the taxus for the rock garden, the prostrate or weeping forms of the English yew are the best, and *T. cuspidata brevifolia*, *T. repandens* and *T. adpressa* are all useful for planting on top of a ledge where they will flatten themselves down to the stone face below them.

To terminate my list, but not by any means to exhaust the possibilities of the conifers, I will just recommend *Thuya occidentalis recurva nana*, *T. o. globosa*, *T. o. Little Gem* and *T. o. umbraculifera*.

A list of the most useful shrubs for flower, berry and autumn foliage includes the following: *Cotoneaster adpressa*, *C. congesta*, *C. horizontalis perpusilla*, *C. thymæfolia* and, to plant on top of a bold rock or an extra big slope, *C. humifusa*. This will trail down and completely cover an ugly bank. It is the finest carpeting shrub I know, and will grow in sun or shade, and berries freely.

Of the berberis suitable for the rock garden, their name is legion, and any up-to-date nurseryman's catalogue will tell you all about them. *B. Wilsonæ*, *B. subcaulialata*, *B. Thunbergii minor*, *B. dulcis nana compacta*, *B. empetrifolia*, *B. Darwinii nana* and the *stenophylla* hybrids of dwarf stature are among the best. *Cistus* you must have and cannot do better than include *CC. crispus* Sunset, Silver Pink, *obtusifolius* and *Gauntletti*.

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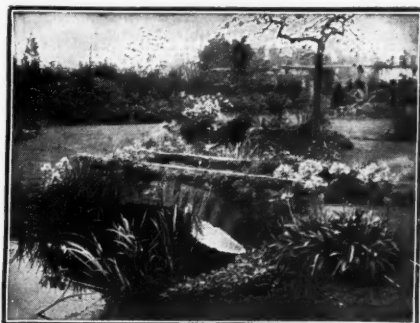
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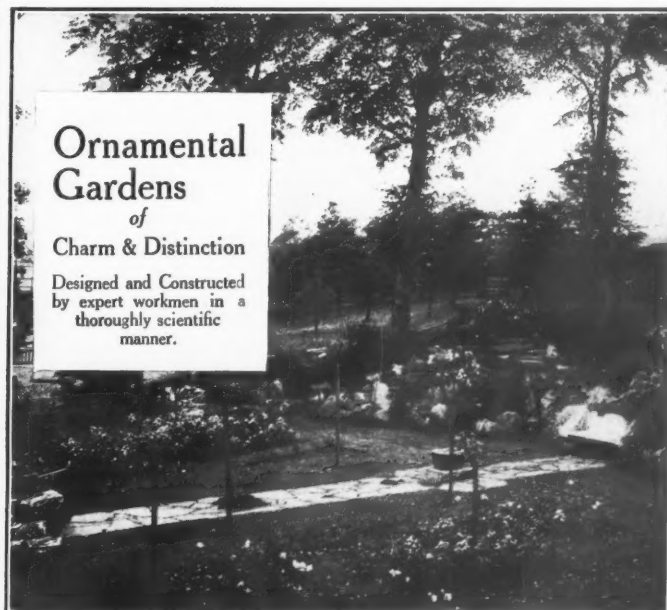


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arlet flowers; *C. Aurora*, salmon; *C. Sargenti*, a brightly coloured Japanese pigmy; *C. Abricot*, are indispensable.

Of the *Cytisus* or brooms, there are few that should be omitted, but the tiniest and most prostrate forms are *C. Beanii*, *C. Ardoni*, *C. kewensis*, *C. decumbens*, *C. scoparius pendula*, *C. prostratus grandiflorus* and, although it is larger growing, everyone will want to include *C. præcox* where space permits.

Two *daphnes* only can be mentioned—the “garland flower,” *D. Cneorum*, and the “King’s garden flower,” *D. Blagayana*. Of the former, plenty of excellent plants are obtainable. The latter is a little more difficult to procure, and the plant you receive from the nurseryman may be only two or three inches high, but it will grow, and is well worth waiting for.

Of the whole genus *Erica*, practically every one of which are fit subjects for the rock garden, I can only mention those delightful forms of *E. carnea*, discovered by the late Mr. Richard Potter in the Swiss Alps: *E. c. King George*, *E. c. Queen of Spain*, *E. c. Winter Beauty* and *E. c. James Backhouse*. Despite the wintry conditions obtaining last autumn, these beautiful heaths were in full flower just after Christmas.

Of the *genistas* there are several small forms and some larger growing that should occupy their places. *G. hispanica*, the Spanish form; *G. prostrata*; *G. radiata*; and *G. sagittalis*, should not be omitted.

PLANTS FOR THE ROCK GARDEN.

As I write, the names of many rush across the page, too hopelessly numerous to attempt a fair selection; of *campanulas* alone, nearly fifty species and varieties. I would always plant *C. garganica hirsuta* or *C. g. Erinus*; *C. pulliodes*; *C. pusilla lilacina*, *C. Miranda*, *C. Miss Willmott*; *C. Stansfieldii*, and all the others for which room can be found. Of *dianthus*, get *D. alpinus*, *D. neglectus*, *D. microlepis*, *D. avernensis*; and every

rock garden should have its old Cheddar pink, *D. cæsius*. There are some glorious new gentians from China that will appeal to all who love the old *Gentiana acaulis* and *G. verna*. *G. Farreri* and *G. sino-ornata* are two of the best, and now obtainable. *G. Pylzowianum* and *G. septemfida* are also worthy of inclusion. Of the wood sorrels, *Oxalis enneaphylla* and *O. adenophylla* are interesting and beautiful.

Hypericums are valuable for their long flowering period, and a good selection will include *H. Coris*, *H. repens*, *H. olympicum* and its sulphur yellow form, *H. o. citrinum*. The navelworts, *Omphalodes verna*, *O. Luciliae* and *O. cappadocia*, form delightful patches of blue in spring, but the two latter are scarce.

One of the few rock garden plants that never seem to have acquired a common name is *Lewisia*, of which the two forms *L. Howellii* and *L. Tweedyi* both more than repay the little extra trouble that may be experienced in growing them.

Of the *primulas*, *saxifragas*, *sedums*, *silenes*, *violas*, *soldanellas*, *achilleas*, *androsaces*, *aubrietias*, *anemones*, *lithospermums* and all the host of those that must be left unnamed, I crave pardon, but I must just urge the inclusion of some of the iris species and varieties, such as varieties of the dwarf bearded *I. pumila* which are deliciously fragrant; but all the dwarf irises are good rock garden plants; some are rhizomes, others are bulbs.

If this hurried and unsatisfactory survey of the plants and shrubs that should inhabit the rock garden has produced a sort of stodgy pudding calculated to give the reader mental indigestion, I can only point to the ingredients still unused as an excuse for crowding those I have selected. Do not, however, plant the rock garden on these lines. Select the place for everything and see that it has room to grow and give of its best. If space is limited, plant only the best, and, above all things, never let common rampant plants take possession and bury the real gems.

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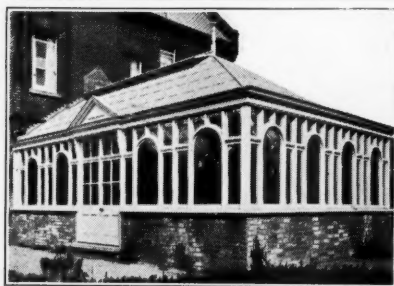
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rampant and free flowering as these are, with the notable exception of Crimson Rambler, they did not take possession of our gardens in the way the Wichuraianas have done. The reasons for this, probably, are that the Wichuraianas have, for the most part, beautiful, persistent foliage, also that their long and sinuous shoots lend themselves in a delightful manner to being twisted round pillars or trained over arches and pergolas at the will of the gardener. Again, there is infinitely more variety in their colours; among them may be found almost every shade of pink, from the brilliant rose pink of Dorothy Perkins to the delicate creamy blush of Lady Godiva or Dorothy Dennison.

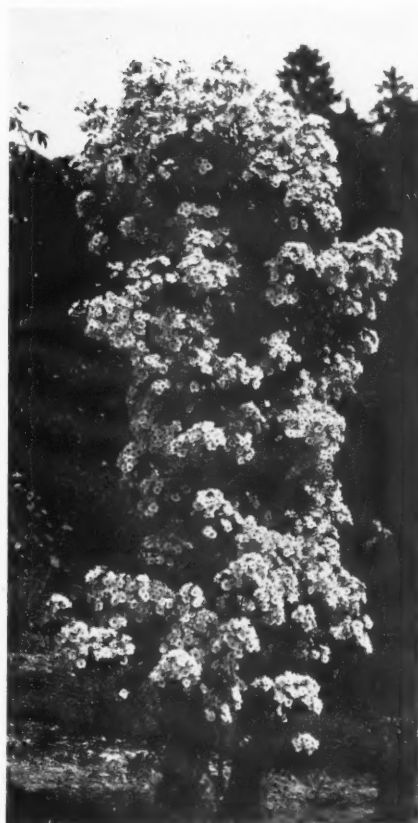
Purity and Saunders White are two of the purest white roses we have, and between these whites are the orange and copper tints of Léontine Gervais or François Juranville; there are many intermediate shades of cream, yellow, apricot, buff and salmon.

Red is not so well represented; the crimson of both Excelsa and Hiawatha need a brilliant light to eliminate the touch of magenta inherent in their flowers. It is, therefore, needful when planting these climbers to consider the question of light. The rather heavy crimson of Excelsa and of Crimson Rambler and Hiawatha asks for a position fully exposed to the light of the setting sun, whose golden rays work a wonderful transformation.

The Wichuraianas should not be planted on dwarf pillars, but on those from 8ft. to 12ft. high, or they may be used to clothe pergolas and screens. If grown on these tall pillars they need very firm supports, otherwise when well covered with long growths and a windy day in early autumn takes the gardener unawares, they are likely to be snapped off, and the plants practically destroyed.

Many years ago, when looking at a neighbour's rose garden, we were struck with the way he made his pillars, and we have paid him the compliment of imitating his ingenious device. Our plan is, when planting a rose for a tall pillar, to start by putting a large drain pipe into the ground, down to the ground level. A strong gas pipe is then placed in the centre of the drain pipe, which is filled with cement up to the top, leaving the gas pipe projecting three or four feet above it. Long bamboo canes are then fastened to the gas pipe and to these the growing rose shoots are trained. The result is a firm and not unsightly pillar. Drain pipes and gas pipes sound terribly prosaic things to be brought in contact with roses, but they are hidden by the bamboo canes, which make supports to which the shoots may be easily tied, and the flexible growths of the Wichuraianas can be wound round them without difficulty.

The noisettes, and the many climbing sports of hybrid teas, are also suitable for growing as pillar roses, and have the great advantage of a much longer blossoming period. Great care



A PILLAR OF BLOSSOM.

must be taken to train and prune them in such a way that they do not get bare at the base. To compass this end it is well to take the growths down from the pillar in early spring and train them along the ground. This will tend to make the buds break all along the stems instead of only just at the top. They can be pruned and tied up a few weeks later.

The Wichuraianas and multifloras should, if possible, be pruned in the autumn, the old shoots being cut out from the base and the young ones left their full length, where possible. Well ripened wood, the precursor of fine sprays of bloom, should be the result of this treatment.

If used for arches or pergolas—and for these purposes the Wichuraianas are superior to the hybrid teas, and even to the multifloras—more old growth may be retained, provided that they have pushed out new sprays, continuing laterals as they are called. If these are pruned to two or three eyes in the spring, they also will flower well, and will furnish the more distant part of the arch or pergola. For rose screens, those varieties with the most profuse and persistent foliage should be chosen; Albéric Barbier, Jersey Beauty, Emily Gray, American Pillar and the fragrant Evangeline are among the best for this purpose.

Good effects can be obtained by growing some of the more vigorous of the Wichuraianas on banks. Their natural habit is to trail rather than to climb, therefore they take kindly to this manner of cultivation, and quickly transform what may have been a dull and difficult grass slope into a pleasant batch of colour. One advantage of this method is that the flowers will be within easy distance both of hand and eye, whereas when grown up tall pergolas they are somewhat inaccessible. If the most evergreen varieties are chosen there will be a green bank practically all the year.

Although the Wichuraianas and multifloras have only one flowering, yet, if care is taken to plant early and late blooming varieties on either side of an arch, or alternately on a pergola, they will give a long period of bloom. Those varieties with most tea or china blood, such as the fragrant coppery pink François Juranville, the orange-tinted Léontine Gervais, and the deep yellow Gardenia, are usually early flowering, coming into bloom in the beginning of June; while those more nearly allied to the type and to the multifloras, such as Débutante, Evangeline and Dorothy Perkins (the latest of all), are at their best in July and early August. I am writing here of the neighbourhood of London; naturally, in the North of England and in Scotland they flower much later. Even in the South some varieties, notably Albéric Barbier and Purity, will give fugitive flowers right on into November.

There are few ways in which climbing roses, whether ramblers, noisettes or hybrid teas, have so good an effect in the garden as



A ROSE GARDEN OF SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE DESIGN.

when used for a background to groups or beds of dwarf roses. The colours and foliage will blend more harmoniously with those of their own kin, as it were, than with any other sort of flower. The rose and copper tints of François Juranville and Climbing Papa Gontier, or the newer Albertine and Jacotte, will tone delightfully with such dwarf varieties as Lady Pirrie, Mme. Abel Chatenay, Lamia and Los Angeles. The deep yellow of Emily Gray may be allied with Independence Day, Emma Wright or Mrs. Wemyss Quin. Lady Waterlow, Dr. van Fleet or Evangeline will look well with Ophelia, Mme. Butterfly and the creamy white blooms of Miss Willmott or Edith Cavell (the hybrid tea); and Paul's Carmine Pillar, with its long enduring sprays, will associate with Richmond, K. of K., Etoile de Hollande and Red Letter Day. The strong colour of Babette, Dorothy Perkins and Lady Gay will not harmonise with other pinks, and should be contrasted with cream or white roses; while the vivid cerise and terra-cotta hybrid teas Betty Uprichard, Lady Inchiquin and Mme. Edouard Herriot will find a safe background in the cool tints of Mme. Alfred Carrière, Purity and Alistair Stella Gray.

For those with small gardens who may not wish to give up a large space to roses alone I would recommend climbing roses associated with phloxes. The crimsons, salmons and pinks of many of the herbaceous phloxes harmonise with similar shades among climbing roses, while the soft lavender and mauve phloxes will make a charmingly cool-looking border if they are intersected with pillars of white or cream roses. The same position and soil will suit both roses and phloxes, for they both like a rich soil and open position with plenty of moisture at their roots, provided the drainage is good.

It is rather curious that while hybridists are bringing out large numbers of new hybrid teas each season, very few really good climbing roses have been introduced during the last few

some central feature, such as a sundial. Again, this block arrangement means ease of working, and that in itself is an important item.

The question of paths is, indeed, a thorny one. Probably the best is the broad grass path about 4-5ft. if space permits. The carpet of green throws up the colour grouping much better than any other. An alternative method is to have a central paved path with broad grass edges on either side. This adds a certain dignity and formality to the garden, which enhances its beauty and, at the same time, does not detract from the general colour scheme. Still another way is that shown in the illustration, where gravel paths are used, while the beds are enclosed by an edging of box. This is after the fashion of a knot garden, though the beds are in the block system and not fashioned into weird and wonderful shapes so characteristic of the Tudor days. Here also the topiary work, almost hoary with age, and a hedge of yew, lend enchantment and an atmosphere of romance and antiquity to the garden. Box need not necessarily be employed. There are many other suitable subjects, such as violas, which serve the purpose admirably, but the edging, it should be remembered, must conform to the general scheme.

In planting up the garden one cannot be too careful. Colour combination and grouping are all important. Avoid an arrangement which is crude and harsh, and aim at an effective and picturesque *ensemble*, where each variety blends with its neighbour as one note blends with its associates in a musical chord to provide a mellow and a pleasing tone. Select your varieties with an eye to colour, habit, foliage, length of flowering period, fragrance and hardiness. Do not choose those which are likely to prove "dud" in your particular district. The choice depends a great deal on locality and the conditions met with. A few of each of the main colours may be bought, such as creams, pinks, scarlets,

crimsons and oranges. Creams and pinks associate well together; orange varieties are best in a bed by themselves; while scarlets and crimsons may be combined with a yellow sort to enhance the depth and brightness of their colour. When laying out, it is best to work to a definite plan, commencing at the outside beds with the lighter and more delicate tones, working towards the centre and gradually introducing those colours of more depth and warmth. One then obtains an effect of gradual shading which in itself is pleasing to the eye.

As to planting, this may be carried out now. Many are under the impression that, unless planting is carried out in autumn, it must be held over until the following one. That is entirely erroneous. Where it is possible it is certainly better to plant in autumn; but where weather conditions render it impossible, then by all means plant in spring. This season the planting of most things has had to be held over until now. The plants will not suffer for it. The only drawback may be that flowers will not be so plentiful. Plant carefully, spreading out the fibrous roots to give the individual every chance, and do not plant too deeply. A light dressing of bone-meal should be given after planting, unless the ground has

been well manured the previous autumn. Do not overcrowd the plants, but give each plenty of elbow room, not less than 2ft. 6ins. apart. Each bed should contain one variety and one only. The massed effects of the one colour far surpass those obtained by the indiscriminate scattering of clumps here and there. Again, attention should be paid to height. Uniformity in the height of varieties selected is necessary if the beds are to look balanced.

When one comes to selection of varieties of dwarfs or semi-dwarfs which are to occupy the beds, little difficulty is experienced in making a choice. As a guide to those who intend planting during the next few weeks, this abbreviated list may be of some help, as it includes varieties whose merit has been proved up and down the country. The majority, also, are of recent introduction and combine all the characteristics which constitute a really good rose. Fragrance may certainly be lacking in some, but the rose enthusiast must bear in mind that a variety cannot be wholly condemned because its blooms are scentless. If such were the case, then our gardens would be much the poorer in colour decoration.

In pinks we have Mme. Butterfly, Mrs. Henry Bowles, Mme. Abel Chatenay, Columbia, Charles E. Shea and Mrs. Henry Morse. Forming a suitable group of yellows come Christine, Golden Emblem, Mrs. Wemyss Quin and Mabel Morse. Orange include Independence Day (one of the best of bedding roses), Lamia and Emma Wright. General McArthur is probably the best of the crimsons, closely followed by Hugh Dickson, Lord Charlemont and Etoile de Hollande. Of a more scarlet crimson come K. of K., Hortulanus Budde and Red Letter Day. The delicate salmon and cerise tones can be found in such sorts as Lady Inchiquin, Los Angeles and Betty Uprichard, all of which have already won their spurs.



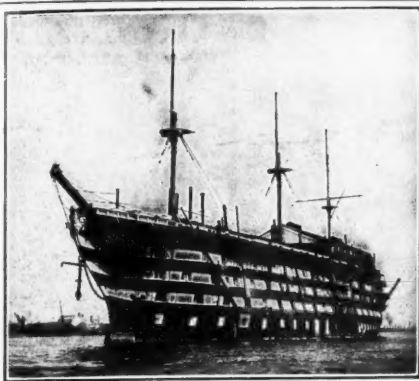
A PLEASANT ARRANGEMENT OF ROSE BEDS SET OUT IN GRASS.

years. Through the generosity of Mr. Reginald Cory, the National Rose Society offers each year the Cory Cup for the best "New Climbing or Rambling Rose raised by a British Grower whether Nurseryman or Amateur exhibited at one of the Society's Shows." In 1922 it was won by Mr. Prince's Alen Chandler, a bright crimson, almost single, hybrid tea, said to be fragrant; if this rose proves a really vigorous climber it will be a great asset to our gardens, which have lacked a first-class crimson climber with sweet-scented flowers.

In 1923 Mr. Frank Cant won the cup with Chastity, a prettily shaped cream-coloured hybrid tea. In 1924 Messrs. Bide's climbing polyantha, Phyllis Bide, was the successful competitor; this little rose has pretty tints of apricot, pink and orange. In 1925 no rose was considered worthy of the award. Let us hope that in 1926, the jubilee year of the National Rose Society, some really vigorous and fragrant climbing roses may compete for this prize, and so add for years to come to the beauty and charm of our gardens.

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The rose garden should not be considered as a separate entity. It may be regarded as a portion cut off from the rest of the garden by an evergreen hedge, preferably of yew, to lend a touch of age and to show up the roses the more, and laid out in a formal or semiformal style. It is not necessary that the area enclosed be a large one. The same effect will be achieved by a few tiny beds in which a number of varieties, whose tones combine well, can find a resting place. The beds—and this applies more especially where the garden is formed on a lawn—are best laid out in blocks. By this method a better balance and proportion can be obtained, built up round



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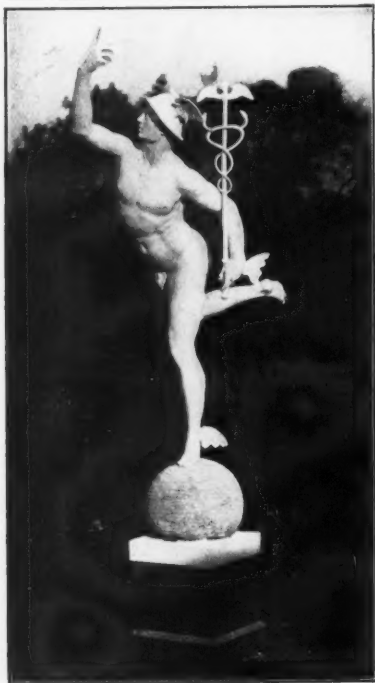
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GARDEN ORNAMENT

BY GERTRUDE JEKYLL.

THE steady growth of interest in all that concerns the making of beautiful gardens is always calling for a number of articles of ornamental character. The well designed parterre demands a central ornament, whether of fountain or sundial, vase or group of figures. The end of a shaded vista, even if it does not ask for a temple or garden house of architectural merit, may at least require a well designed stone seat, or a plinth bearing an urn or some object of good design, such as the site pleads for and the conditions of the place allow. Architects and sculptors are giving attention to the growing need and are now ready to advise or design what may be required.

Nearly two hundred years ago, when many of our great country houses were being built, their well planned gardens were provided with a class of ornament whose right design and placing have never been surpassed. These ornaments were, for the most part, the work of the accomplished lead founders of England, France and Holland. Many single figures and groups were copied from the antique, such as the statue in lead of the cymbal player at Rousham in Oxfordshire, a garden that has other figures in the same material and of the same class of origin. Some examples, whose use and beauty made them deservedly popular, were freely repeated in a number of different places. Thus we find in several gardens a reproduction of the graceful Mercury of John of Bologna. Another design often repeated in lead is that of the kneeling slave, bearing a heavy moulded table that holds either an urn or, more often, a sundial. Some highly decorated lead vases were designed and cast in France in the time of Louis XIV, of elaborate



THE CYMBAL PLAYER.

and even fantastic form, variously decorated with bands of figures in relief, richly wrought acanthus foliage, garlands or portrait medallions.

Other than our own Portland stone, which is so admirably suited to our climate and whose beautiful cool colour is such a perfectly fitting accompaniment to growing foliage, lead is by far the best material for ornament in our northern gardens. Travelled amateurs cannot resist collecting and bringing home marble ornaments from Italy, but, except for the boldly decorated well heads—and these are often of some stone other than marble—the collected ornaments are better under cover. It may be accepted as a truth that marble is not a proper material for outdoor use in England—a fact that is well known to architects. It should also be noted that any objects collected, even of the most suitable material, should be of the same class of design, size and proportion. Even if each item is good in itself, nothing is more unsatisfactory than to see a number of badly matching ornaments within sight at the same time; for instance, urns on the piers of a balustrade of different sizes, periods and kinds of design. Though each may be a beautiful thing, they do not come happily together. It is this danger that besets the collector.

Lead and stone work well together; the shaft of the sundial shown in the illustration has, besides the vertical series of leaden diamonds, spirally running delicate garlands and an ornamental band in the capital. Inscriptions in lead in Portland stone are always satisfactory. They are often used in memorial stones in our churchyards and one would wish to see them more often employed in public buildings. The colour and texture of lead is always pleasing; it changes but little in colour in our climate when once it has got over the brightness of the fresh casting, only acquiring with age a very charming, slightly silvery patina.

Care should be taken about the proper placing of a sundial. If it is not the central object of a parterre or of anything of definite design, it does well in the middle of some small grass plat, or a place where a main path comes to an



A MODERN SUNDIAL.

end. It is not unusual to see an old shaft and dial, that no doubt had been formerly well placed, put out on a lawn in haphazard way, looking forlorn and as if it had lost its way and without any base or anything to stand on. Wherever it is placed a sundial should at least have one stone step, wide enough for convenient standing room. If it has two steps it is all the better, but it should have some kind of base, such as will give it due emphasis and importance.

In the early days of the nineteenth century an unfortunate impulse of bad taste led some owners of old lead ornaments to give them a false effect of stone by painting them over and dusting sand on to the wet paint. Many good pieces have been restored from this unwise treatment, but there may still be, in old gardens here and there, some whose undeserved disguise has not been detected.

A shallow bathing place for birds is not only a pleasure to them and their observers, but is capable of various



A USEFUL FORM OF BIRD BATH.

ways of simple treatment. A useful form is shown in the illustration—wide and shallow. The overflow should be placed so that the water is from 1½ ins. to 2 ins. deep and there should be a narrow ridge coming out of the water for perching, a little way from any one side. These baths are often made too small; birds like a good space for splashing about and spreading their wings. The figure holding the basket of bird food would be best of lead. As shown,

it is only temporarily set up. It would be suitably used as a wall fountain in an architectural niche; the water spouts from the mouth of the mask between the knees of the figure. It is perhaps doubtful whether so close a connection between bath and supply of food is desirable. The birds are apt to fling the food about and the bits of bread and especially the meaty and fatty scraps that they delight in, would soon foul the water.

ANNUALS FOR THE GREENHOUSE

THE use of hardy and half-hardy annuals for greenhouse decoration seems to increase in popularity each year; this, no doubt, is due to the fact that their cultural requirements are now better understood. A quick return of flowering plants that can be used for a variety of purposes is also ensured at a minimum cost for heating. Considering the present high prices of fuel, and the heavy overhead cost of running a garden under present conditions, annuals afford the easiest method of keeping houses furnished with beautiful flowering plants, many of which are well adapted for cutting or for general decorative work in the dwelling-house.

No one must, however, imagine that little or no skill is required for the successful cultivation of this class of plants. On the contrary, considerable skill and care are necessary to produce high-class plants. The cultivator must always bear in mind that annuals do not readily recover from any check received during any period of their growth. To obtain the best results certain essentials must be strictly observed; in the first place the seed should be sown very thinly, as overcrowding usually results in damping off, to which this class of plants is very subject. Pricking off must also be done before the seedling becomes at all crowded, and at all stages of their growth cool, airy conditions are essentials, the chief aim being at all times to keep the plants strong and sturdy. In their younger stages they can be successfully grown in cold frames, or low pits, as they get larger and require more head room, a light, airy greenhouse affords ideal conditions for them. Careful watering at all stages is of prime importance; most of them grow quite well in any good potting compost, a good medium loam is best. I do not advise the use of leaf-soil in the potting compost, unless it is necessary to lighten heavy loam, as the aim is to encourage strong, sturdy growth, which means freedom of flowering and the use of too much leaf-soil tends to produce soft, sappy growth, and in this respect private growers would do well to copy the market grower, who seldom uses leaf soil in their potting composts. The addition of some clean, sharp sand is usually necessary to ensure free drainage, while a 48-sized potful of fine bone meal may be added to every bushel of soil. The compost used for the seed pots should be lighter in character than what is used later on for potting the plants. Press the soil moderately firm and sow the seeds thinly, covering them with a thin sprinkling of sandy soil. After watering with a fine-rosed can, the seed pots or boxes should be stood in a cold frame or cool greenhouse. It is an advantage if the pans can be covered with a piece of glass and kept shaded until germination takes place, when the coverings should be removed and young seedlings accustomed to light and air, pricking them off into pans or boxes, or directly into their flowering pots as soon as they are fit to handle. For early spring-flowering it is usual to sow about the middle of September, under certain conditions it is well to defer sowing until early in the New Year; for example, in the immediate neighbourhood of London, autumn sowing

is not advisable, for, owing to fogs and lack of light, the plants are so weakened that it is hardly possible to obtain satisfactory results. Under such conditions clarkias are hardly worth growing, indeed, a spell of foggy weather will sometimes kill them outright. Schizanthus, as a rule, stand better if they are kept fairly dry at the root. Viscarias, although they look miserable during the winter, usually recover quickly when better weather conditions obtain. Of course, in the country where there is plenty of light and no smoke-laden fogs to contend

with, there is no difficulty in growing any of the annuals usually selected for this purpose.

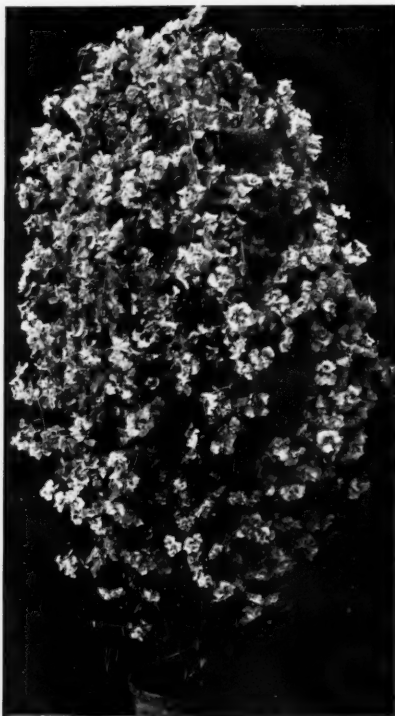
Schizanthus are favourite and suitable subjects for autumn sowing. The Wisetonensis types are compact and branch freely without any stopping; this type is very dainty and is preferred by some growers, while others prefer the larger flowered hybrid types, of which there are so many beautiful varieties. Some of them are thinner in habit and such it is an advantage if they are pinched at least once. There are now many beautiful varieties among the retusus types, and it is surprising they are not more generally grown; they are certainly not so easily managed as the other types, but they are so beautiful that they are worth some extra trouble.

The flowers are borne on long, stiff shoots, which render them ideal for cutting, either for table or other decorative work. In my experience they resent pinching and this is probably where some cultivators fail with them. The seed should be sown thinly in pots or boxes, according to the quantity required; when fit to handle, prick the seedlings off into pans or boxes, and when large enough the young plants may be potted off singly into small 60-pots, when well rooted through they should have a shift into 48-sized pots, in which size they should stand until early in the New Year, when they should be transferred to their flowering pots, which may be 6 in. or 7 in. in size; where large specimens are required three plants should be placed in the small pots, afterwards potting them on as they require it. In common with most annuals they should be kept neatly staked and tied as they require it. In a general way the cultural details given will apply to most annuals grown in pots.

Clarkias, especially the double varieties, are ideal for conservatory decoration, as well as for cutting. Plants raised from seed sown about the middle of September should make fine specimens, which should commence flowering about the end of April. They are best potted off singly into small pots, shifting them on as they require it.

Godetias, the tall, double flowered varieties, are very beautiful for pot work, while the long graceful sprays of flower make them ideal for supplies of cut flowers. Godetias, the tall double varieties, like the double clarkias, are specially useful for pot cultivation, lasting in flower a long time.

Mignonette, with its delicious fragrance, is always a prime favourite, but to grow it will require somewhat different treatment to the general run of annual plants. The compost should consist of good medium loam, and no leaf-soil should be used unless one has a very heavy loam to deal with; in place of sand, old mortar rubble should be used to lighten the compost, as lime is essential for the successful cultivation of mignonette, and its frequent failure outdoors can generally be traced to a lack of lime in the soil. The soil should be made very firm in the pots; it is usual to sow the seed directly into the flowering pots, 5 in. pots being a useful size. If large specimens are desired they can afterwards be given a shift into 6 in. or 7 in. pots.

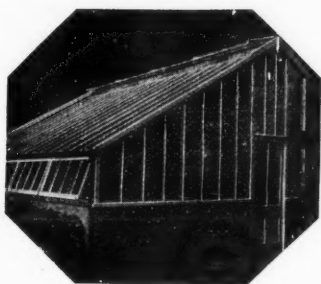


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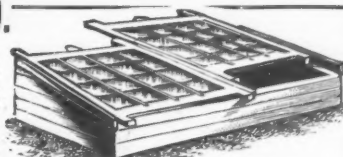
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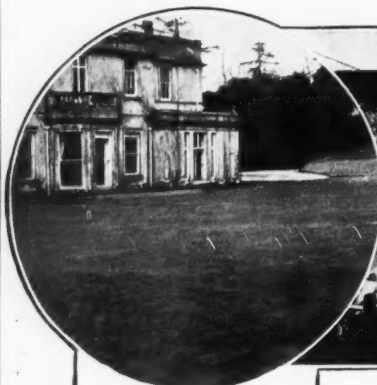
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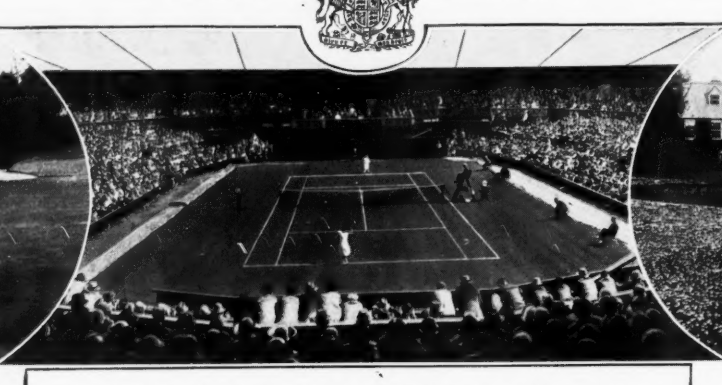
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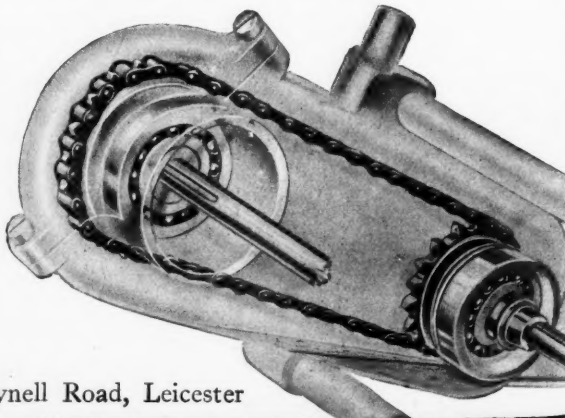
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LAWNS AND THEIR UPKEEP

AMONG many misapprehensions concerning the upkeep of lawns, one of the gravest is the notion that now is the time to resume activity after a period of rest which, in other words, means a period of neglect. There should never be such a period where lawns are concerned, for they cannot be neglected for months or even weeks, without suffering seriously. The only treatment which is worse than leaving a lawn severely alone during the winter, is to adhere to the pernicious practice of rolling incessantly, especially when the turf is saturated with rain or recently melted snow.

RENOVATION WORK.

The present is unquestionably an important time in the lawn keeper's calendar and there is no more important task, where the roller has been used with more zeal than discretion, than that of undoing, so far as possible, the mischief the roller has wrought. Most lawns, and particularly those that are used for games, require perforation before anything else, and the sooner this task is taken in hand the better it will be for the health of the grass. For large areas a spiked roller should be used for the purpose, but for small plots an ordinary garden fork will make the necessary perforations, the holes requiring to be only zins. or jins. deep. A top-dressing will be the next requirement, and this should be applied about a week after perforation.

The composition of the top-dressing should be governed by the character of the soil upon which the turf rests and also upon the

condition of the turf itself. For all soils of a heavy, binding character, clean, sharp sand should be the foundation of the top-dressing. Sea sand, screened to remove pebbles, is particularly good. River sand, similarly screened, is also good and failing these a coarse grade of Bedfordshire silver sand cannot be surpassed; the least suitable for the purpose is pit sand of soft, binding character, such as builders use. Sand is also the best top-dressing for lawns which are spongy, soft and inclined to be continuously wet.

Lawns which rest on very light, sandy or gravelly soil will benefit considerably by receiving a top-dressing composed of sifted maiden loam, with an admixture of fresh, sweet leaf-mould, varying the proportion in accordance with the known deficiency of humus in the natural soil. It is of extreme importance that the top-dressing used shall be quite free from weed seeds. This cannot be guaranteed if the soil is brought direct from garden ground or an arable field and, in fact, it is usually so extremely difficult to get perfectly clean soil that one almost hesitates to risk the use of what may easily prove to be the source of endless trouble. Greater safety lies in burnt earth and wood ashes and it may be added that wood ashes are of great value to lawns on light, hungry soil.

Whether soil, ashes or sand is used, it constitutes the base only of a desirable and efficient top-dressing, for now is the time when it is very important that the lawn shall be fed in order to promote a sturdy growth of grass. All things considered, the wisest course is to invest in a good proprietary brand of lawn fertiliser. Many chemical and organic preparations may be recommended, as, for instance, superphosphate of lime, nitrate of potash, nitrate of soda, bone meal or Peruvian guano, but these are not uniformly beneficial to all lawns, and, in some cases, tend to foster the growth of the coarser grasses and clovers.

The quantity of fertiliser should always be regulated in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions, but, however poor a lawn may be, it is unwise to apply too large a quantity of strong food at one time; the better plan is to dress lightly and repeat the process later in the

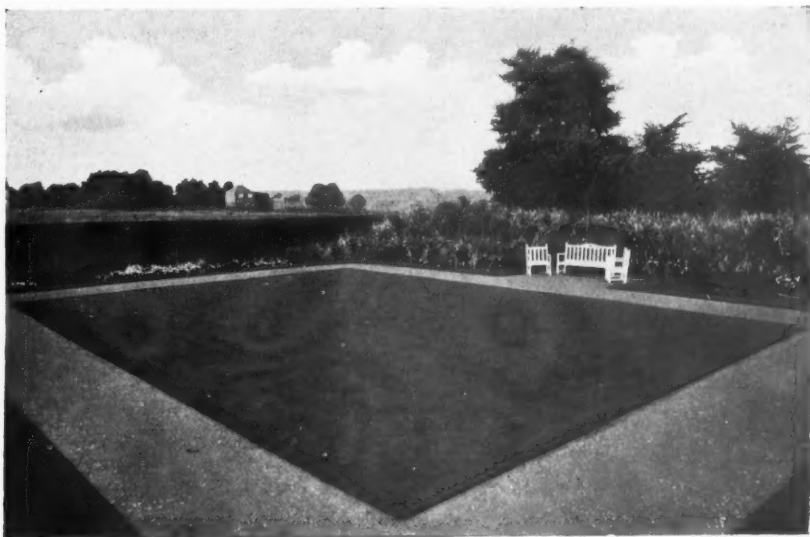
season. So, too, with the base material of the dressing, a thin coating, repeated after it has worked into the turf, is better than smothering the crowns of the grass under a heavy mass of material.

Renovation of worn patches on tennis courts and playing greens is better carried out in autumn than in spring, because spring patching does not allow proper time for the turves to knit and anchor themselves before play recommences. Where, however, the work was not done last autumn, the only course is to proceed with it at once, taking special pains in the preparation of the soil, digging it carefully, breaking up the clods, providing some good nourishment, levelling down and getting an evenly firm base and—most important at this season—cutting the turves extra thick. It is very much better to cut turves into 1ft. squares than to cut into strips a yard long and if these are packed well round with sharp, gritty compost they will obtain secure hold in shorter time and make a more even surface than the long strips which seldom maintain an even thickness throughout. Vendors of meadow turf will frequently demur at the request to supply in foot squares, but turf specialists, such as those who handle Cumberland turf regularly, adopt this method of cutting.

SEED SOWING.

Sowing grass seeds is, of course, seasonable work, but it must be quite clearly understood that no spring sown seedling grass will be strong enough to stand wear of trampling feet during the coming

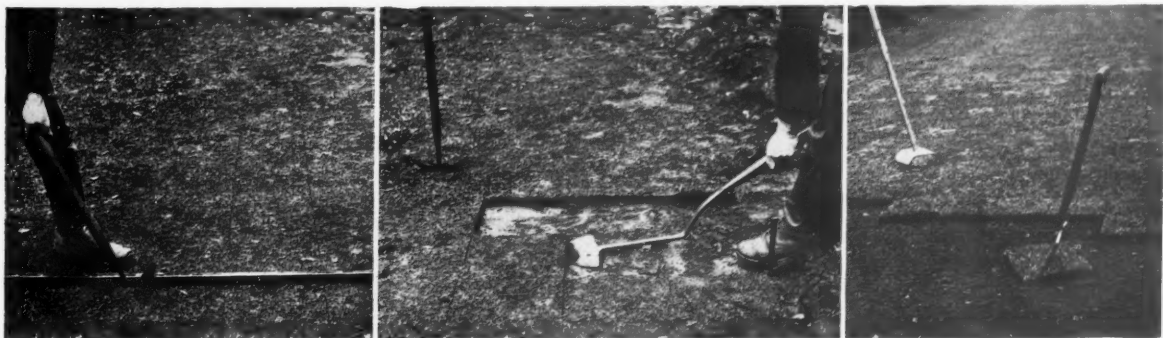
summer. It is a common error to suppose that because grass likes a firm root-run the soil needs no deep cultivation; that error is largely responsible for scorched grass in the summer, because deeply dug soil in the first place facilitates rapid drainage of surface water in wet weather and in due time allows moisture from below to rise towards the surface, nourishing and sustaining the grass during periods of drought. The wisest plan is to dig deeply, but a considerable time previously to sowing, thus enabling the base to assume a natural firmness. Nourishment of a lasting character should be worked into the seed bed before sowing, hoof



THE SPRING REWARD OF AUTUMN'S LABOUR.

and horn manure, guano, dried blood or pulverised sheep manure are suitable fertilisers, because their virtues are highly concentrated, a good dressing making no appreciable difference to ground levels and the plant food is converted slowly and steadily for a long period. A bushel of good, blended lawn grass seeds should sow fourteen square rods of land thickly enough to produce a dense, strong turf. For the smallest space permissible for a double tennis court, with 9ft. margins and 15ft. run back, 1½ bushels of seed will, therefore, be required, but for the desirable space, allowing 20ft. run back and proportionately wider margins, 2 bushels of seed may well be used. Small plots should be allowed a minimum of 1oz. to a square yard.

It is very essential that the soil should not be sticky when sowing is in process. To those who are practised in the art of broadcasting seed, there is no more satisfactory method of sowing, but rather than risk uneven distribution, it may be well, on broad areas, to make use of a wheeled mechanical distributor. The sower should wear very broad, flat-soled shoes. It is always wiser lightly to cover the seed with finely sifted, sandy soil, than to rely upon raking in, and a light roller, preferably of wood, should be passed over the seed as soon as covered. Should drought set in just as the seed germinates, it is an excellent plan to strew brewers' grains over the whole seed bed. They have a remarkable effect by both shading the sprouting seed and checking evaporation of moisture and frequently prove of greater benefit than watering, especially when the water used is from the mains.

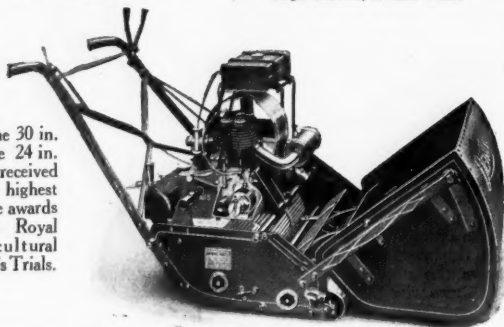


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says Mr. C. H. Cook, Head Gardener, Royal Gardens, Windsor Castle.

Both the 30 in. and the 24 in. models received the highest possible awards at the Royal Horticultural Society's Trials.



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Highly efficient, it stands in a class by itself, and embodies all those characteristics that for the past 30 years have gone to make the name "Dennis" a household word in the motor manufacturing industry.

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The
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has a 4-h.p. 4-stroke engine, which is easier to start, much more silent, and can be run at a slower speed than the usual 2-stroke engine. It is fitted with differential gear, which enables it to turn in its own ground; separate clutches for the roller and cutting cylinders, so that the machine can be used as a roller only, if desired; automatic lubrication, detachable covers to driving chains, mechanical adjustment for cutter blades, and many other unique features. D7j

How are Your Lawns looking?

Patchy and weedy lawns require more attention, and really cost more to maintain than when the turf is clean, firm and healthy—free from moss, weeds, plantains and coarse grasses.

Yet it is an easy matter to restore lawns and greens to a delightfully green, smooth and velvety condition and at the same time economise in their upkeep by dressing them with Abol Lawn Sand.

Not only does it destroy the weeds, but it also fertilises the turf and improves the texture and colour of the grass in a way which it never fails to please the most critical.

ABOL LAWN SAND

may be used at any time, but Spring is the best, as at this season the weeds have not yet gained full vigour.

It is non-injurious to domestic animals and birds

Packages 10d., 1/3, 2/3; 7 lb. 3/-, 14 lb. 5/-, 28 lb. 8/6, 56 lb. 15/-, 112 lb. 26/6.

A 10d. carton will dress about 5 square yards. Get one to-day and try it—the result will please you.

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"Using the ordinary lawnmower my work took two days. With the use of your 'Governor' the work is completed in four hours, leaving lawns like velvet. I consider it the finest lawnmower before the public."

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"This being a new course of exceptionally hilly nature, the 'Governor' was asked to do very heavy work. It was quite able to cope with everything asked of it."

"The 'Governor' has proved most satisfactory, cutting our bowls green closely and evenly, leaving a fine running surface for the woods."

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THE new 17 inch "GOVERNOR" is specially designed to meet the demand for a motor mower smaller than the famous 22 inch Water-Cooled, yet embodying that outstanding mechanical excellence which brought the "GOVERNOR" its fame. Experts accept its sturdy air-cooled engine as all sufficient, although they are unanimous that any 22 inch motor mower demands a water-cooled engine. Judged from any aspect the "GOVERNOR" is as near the ideal as science can devise.

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22 in.
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12-Months' Guarantee with each machine. Price less 5 per cent. for Cash Seven Days. Easy payment terms can be arranged. Free delivery to any station in Great Britain or at port in Ireland.

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TRUE PLAY IN MANY LAWN GAMES IS IMPOSSIBLE UNLESS THE SURFACE IS CLEAR OF DAISIES AND ALL OTHER WEEDS — THE BEST METHOD OF ERADICATION IS

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applied 5oz per Square Yard.

MAKES VELVETY LAWNS

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Where brewers' grains are unobtainable, sand, sifted leaf-mould, or chaff, if perfectly free from seed of any description, or the mowings from other lawns, may be used.

TEERING GROUNDS AND PUTTING GREENS.

These frequently require some renovation after heavy winter wear, or the golf course gets no respite, as does the tennis court or the bowling green. The well designed course has summer and winter tees and greens to facilitate repairing and resting the jaded and worn. There should be, also, a nursery plot where turf is produced by sowing the same mixtures of grass seeds as are used on the course, so that repairing may be done without making material alterations in the composition of the sward. It is possible, under these conditions, to cut the turves in small squares, of good depth, and if these are laid with care, firmly and evenly packed, allowing half an inch or so for settlement, only a period of very brief duration will be required for the repairs to assume normal appearance, justifying re-opening for play. Thinly cut turves on tees are bound to be unsatisfactory, for they come up very readily, especially if a club happens to catch a corner.

It is always advisable when clearing a spot for re-turfing to get right beyond weak margins, so that the new patch may join thoroughly strong, dense turf, otherwise the edges will remain in danger and be a source of annoyance to players.

It is customary to mix fertiliser with the top-dressing used in patching, but in that case the whole tee or green should be top-dressed, otherwise there is likely to be uneven growth, especially when, as generally happens, the same spots are repeatedly repaired.

IMPLEMENTS AND EQUIPMENT.

The tools required in the maintenance of small lawns are very much the same as for larger areas of fine turf, the essential difference between the forty or fifty square yards of lawn in a villa garden and the large club ground with a dozen tennis courts, bowling green and cricket pitch, is simply that the implements for the latter must be on a larger and more elaborate scale, the object being to facilitate rapid execution of the work. For the smaller lawn a mower is required which is of high-class manufacture, because a cheap machine made with poor metal and rough castings cannot cut the grass properly, but it would be folly to have a big, cumbersome machine which is awkward to turn about in small space and cannot be worked single-handed.

A really good 12in. machine of such makes as the J. P. Super Mower, the Ransome's "Automaton," Green's, Shanks' or Shaw's double-handled patterns will meet the needs of the average private garden owner, and where larger lawns render it advisable to have a machine that cuts a wider strip, any of these machines can be obtained of sizes suitable for man and boy, donkey or horse.

There is full justification for the use of the word "super" in connection with the J. P. Super machine. The material and the workmanship are worthy of maximum marks, and the science brought to bear upon design and construction of the vital parts results in easiest possible running and really perfect work. Ball bearings make locomotion as easy as could be possible, the perfect adjustment devices will enable grass to be left with a plush-like pile, and with the driving mechanism in an enclosed oil bath there is no risk of impeded action

of unnecessary exertion. I have cut young seedling grass with a J. P. Super without dislodging a root.

For slopes, light, single-handed machines like the "Lion" or the "Qualcast," are more easily controlled and they are also easily workable on coarser stretches of grass which simply need "topping" at intervals instead of close mowing. Large establishments and sports clubs find that, despite the heavier initial outlay a good motor mower is a sound investment, reducing the wages bill very considerably. There are small, detachable motors for fixing to ordinary mowers of large dimensions and doubtless amateur motor engineers with intimate knowledge of such mechanisms can secure quite good work from them. The majority of lawn keepers have studied the care of grass, but not of small, lightly constructed motors and the usual failing seems to be to expect and try to get out of the hybrid motor x hand machine the work of a 4 h.p. motor, with the result that more time is spent over re-adjusting the machine than in actual mowing.

MOTOR MOWING MACHINES.

The "Atco," the "Dennis," and other known motor mowers are reliable machines which accomplish a large amount of work in a very brief time, and when investing in a motor, real efficiency should be ensured. "The Governor," one of Messrs. John Shaw and Sons' motor patterns, made in 17in. and 22in. (cutting blade) sizes, is a machine which is made for good work, combined with simplicity of driving and control. Even a green keeper who has no experience of motors can manage this machine after about twenty minutes' instruction and practice, and among the useful gadgets it boasts are devices for disconnecting cutters when it is necessary to cross paths or drives, adjustment for cutting blades, an infallible differential gear in the rollers, which are fitted with oil-less bushes, minimising the necessity for lubrication, and an effective silencer; by no means the least important feature when the machine has to be used near the house or in the grounds of hospitals or nursing homes. The 22in. size is fitted with a water-cooled engine, enabling work to continue for prolonged periods without overheating. Verge clippers are very essential where there is more lawn margin than can easily be trimmed with hand shears, for it is bad practice to allow margins to overgrow and then have resort to the edging knife.

Messrs. Ransome's make a machine on similar lines to a mower, but fitted with a rotary brush instead of cutting knives and with a large canvas receptacle to catch up mowings, leaves and other loose rubbish. Rollers are certainly necessary, but the great sin is to use excessively heavy rollers. A big machine is naturally desired for broad expanses of grass, but the broader the cylinder the lighter should be its material. It is a great pity that wooden rollers are not more generally used than the heavy iron ones. Nobody has yet given us an ideal lawn barrow, for even the broadest tyred garden barrow will cause depressions on a bowling green or putting green. It should be a simple matter to design a low truck barrow running on wood section rollers fore and aft, like the front rollers of a mowing machine, and a clearing arm such as is fixed to the grass box of a large mower would obviate the necessity for tipping. Such a barrow would be of immense service when turf laying, seed sowing, top-dressing, as well as when mowing.

A. J. M.

THE ANNUAL BORDER

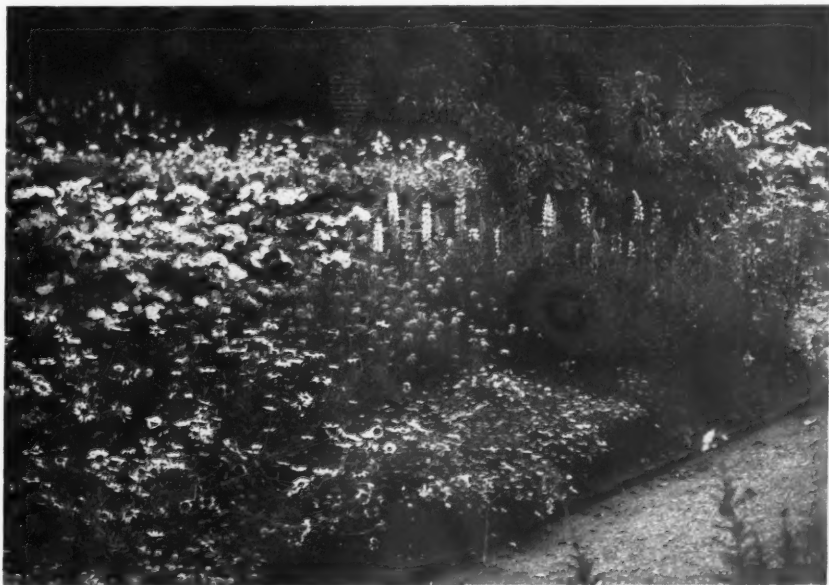
MODERN annuals are no longer straggly plants of either insipid or garish colouring as they were in the days gone by; they are strong, sturdy plants of real beauty with a great diversity in colour and form. As their beauty has increased, so, too, have their uses, but, as yet, the value of annuals as border plants is not fully appreciated. A border composed entirely of annuals has many possibilities, and although such a border will never supersede the perennial border, a place should be found for it in every garden. Annuals can be raised with the greatest ease, they give quick results, their cost is trifling and in spite of the fact that the annual border has to be planted yearly, it is in some ways less trouble than maintaining a perennial border in good condition.

The choice of the site is the first consideration and then comes the preparation of the soil. Annuals need sun and air, therefore the warmest and sunniest position possible should be selected and the ground well dug. The border should not be too wide, as there is not a sufficient number of suitable, tall growing annuals to permit of a well graduated wide border. Five feet in width is ample and planting should be carried out on the same principles as for the perennial border. The season of flowering, colour schemes, height, habit and form and colour of foliage should all have due consideration.

Colour combinations of annuals are innumerable, and most charming effects can be obtained by bold and judicious planting. Annuals lose a certain amount of their charm if the colour associations are poor. The artistic use of colour is imperative and sufficient of one colour should be used to create a definite impression. One should aim at simplicity. It is better to buy separate colours of each annual than mixed packets. As the annual border is in a light, sunny position, the colour scheme may be bright and gay.

Among yellow and orange annuals there are members from all parts of the globe, from Mexico, South Africa, California and elsewhere. Some are hardy, others half-hardy, but all beautiful. Coreopsis

in various varieties can be had in yellow or gold, either blotched with crimson or self-coloured. Dimorphotheca aurantiaca Star of the Veldt, loves a dry position. Calendula Orange King and French and African marigolds (tagetes) in pale sulphur and deep orange, are all very effective. Eschscholtzias should be planted in bold groups near the edge of the border. The new strains of these in orange, yellow, crimson or pink are delightful. Gaillardias should find a place at the back of the border. The well known everlasting flowers, helichrysms, in cream and yellow, are most ornamental, and annual sunflowers are a great stand-by for the back row, but make sure to procure



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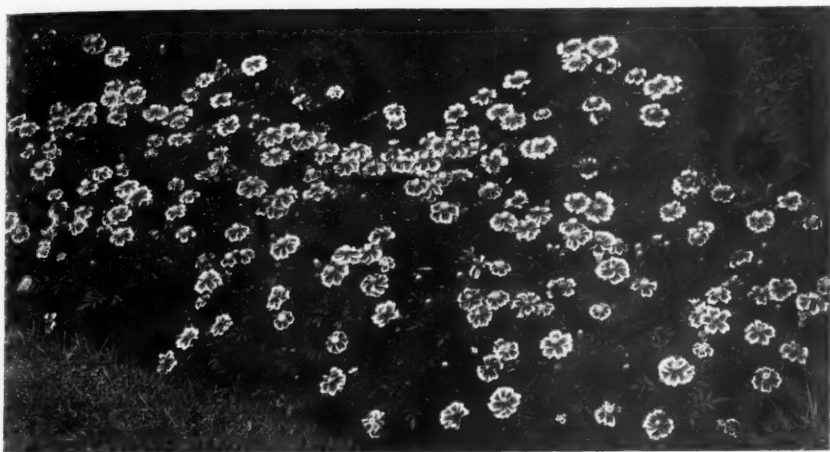
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only the finest strains of the latter. Some of the zinnias are the most brilliant orange, others are crimson, rose or cream. Zinnias will grow where other annuals fail.

Blue-flowered annuals are countless and this group provides plants of all heights. Asters, larkspurs, nigella, cornflowers, annual lupins, scabious, verbenas and ageratums are known by all. *Anagallis linifolia carulea* is a free-flowering half-hardy annual of gentian blue. *Asperula azurea* is perfectly hardy, so also is the showy *Phacelia campanularia*. *Nemesia hybrida Blue Gem*, a pretty half-hardy annual; *Nemophila insignis*; *Brachycome iberidifolia*, the Swan River Daisy, are all suitable for small groups in the front of the border. *Eutoca viscida* is a profuse blooming bright blue annual which will take care of itself, and *Agathaea cœlestis* has pretty pale blue flowers. The latter is a free-flowering hardy annual of 8 ins. in height. Sown where it is to bloom, it soon reaches maturity, when it produces a mass of gentian blue, bell-shaped flowers in terminal racemes. A delightful dwarf-growing plant for the edge of the border is portulaca, the sun plant. This, being half hardy, should not be sown outside until the end of April or the beginning of May, and a sunny position and a light dry soil should be chosen for it. Within a comparatively few weeks it forms an attractive dense floral carpet.

There are few plants for the annual border which are as effective as the larkspur. The newer strains, particularly the stock-flowered larkspurs, are very fine. They are tall growing, of branching habit, and flower for a long period. The pale mauve, clear blue and the various tones of purple are the most effective. Rosy scarlet and carmine larkspurs are also most charming, and as cut flowers they are all excellent. *Love-in-a-mist* (*nigella*) is one of the most graceful of annuals. Its feathery foliage and tender blue flowers lend charm to any border. The beautiful variety *Miss Jekyll* has semi-double flowers. *N. hispanica atro-purpurea* bears deep purple blooms. Asters of a good strain only should be used. Some of the selected *Ostrich Plume* and *Comet* asters are very beautiful. Single asters and *Victoria* asters in clear shades of blue are very effective when grouped in masses. They should be planted fairly near the front of the border, and seed should be sown at intervals from March onwards in order to secure a good succession of bloom. Ten-week stock and intermediate stocks produce abundance of bloom.

There are charming rose, pink and crimson annuals. *Clarkias*, *godetias*, *poppies*, *asters* and *stocks* are essentials. *Lavatera rosea splendens* and its form *Loveiness*, are very effective as back row plants. *Cosmea* is one of the finest half-hardy annuals. Double and single varieties in rose, white and crimson are now procurable. The best results are obtained from the early-flowering varieties. *Phlox Drummondii*, with its varied and brilliant colouring, makes a marvellous show. *Viscarias* in shades of carmine and delicate pink give a charming effect in masses, while *Adonis aestivalis* is useful for early flowering. Some of the newer types of *petunias*, such as the large-flowering singles, are most valuable border plants. Their colouring is brilliant. *Agrostemma Coeli-rosea* (*Rose of Heaven*) is easily managed. Annual *chrysanthemums*, *Linum grandiflorum rubrum* and pink *linaria* should also find a place. Everlasting flowers, such as *rhodanthe*, *acroclinium*, *Statice Suworowi*, should be given an odd corner, and *saponaria* and *leptosiphon* are too often neglected. *Leptosiphon* is particularly adaptable for edging purposes. *L. hybridus* bears innumerable dainty flowers, ranging from yellow to rosy scarlet. Pink and crimson *godetias* should be used in plenty. Some of the double varieties are delightful for house decorations. *Godetias* are extremely easy to grow, and they remain in bloom for some weeks. There are infinite varieties of annual *poppies* from which to choose, and all of them should be sown in their permanent positions, as they greatly resent root disturbance. *Shirley poppies* are beautiful in every colour; *French ranunculus*, double *peony-flowered* and *carnation-flowered* *poppies* are all good. *Antirrhinums*, although not strictly annuals, can be treated as such by raising in heat, pricking out and transplanting later. Some varieties of each of the types—the tall, intermediate and dwarf—should be used.

Any of the following are suitable white plants for the annual border—sweet alyssum, White Spiral candytuft, white stocks and asters and *Datura Wrightii*. Other annuals which are worthy of inclusion are the night-scented stock, *Matthiola bicornis* and *salpiglossis*, with its lovely mahogany and gold flowers. *Arctotis grandis* is a beautiful as well as a useful half-hardy annual. It is easily raised, and germinates very readily. As a cut flower it is invaluable. The white daisy-like flowers have a narrow yellow central ring, and the greyish foliage is attractive.

Annuals are also invaluable for filling in gaps in the herbaceous border. Sturdy seedlings should be planted in any vacant space, or near places where early-flowering perennials have ceased to bloom. There is also another type of annual border, i.e., the cutting border. The site for this is usually the kitchen garden and in it are grown,

in block fashion, annuals which live long in water, have a good length of stem and long season of blooming. Sweet peas are the most important annuals of the cutting garden. These in every shade should be used, but care should be taken that varieties are selected which are effective both by daylight and under artificial light. Some other ideal flowers for cutting are *antirrhinums*, *asters*, *calendulas*, annual *chrysanthemums*, *calliopsis*, *centaurea*, *clarkia*, *cosmea*, *gaillardia*, *godetia*, sweet sultan, *salpiglossis*, *nigella*, *larkspur*, *Arctotis grandis*, *lavatera* and *stocks*. Everlasting flowers should also find a home in the cutting garden. *Acroclinium* is a graceful, daisy-like, everlasting flower, with either rose or white blooms. *Helichrysum* in brilliant mixed colours, or separate colours such as glowing crimson or golden yellow, are some of the best flowers for drying. The Swan River Everlasting, *rhodanthe*, is an attractive plant of its kind, with rosy white or rosy purple flowers.

A few words on the treatment of annuals may be helpful. For the annual border the best results are obtained if strong, transplanted seedlings are used, whether they be half-hardy or hardy annuals, although a few annuals resent disturbance. Success or failure depends to a great extent on whether the annuals receive any check. They should be kept growing from the very moment they germinate, and thinning, transplanting and staking should never be delayed. Water must not be given unless there is an exceptionally dry spell, but hoeing should be carried out regularly.

GARDENING NOTES

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS.

ONE of the most versatile of our garden plants is undoubtedly the begonia. There is no subject which accommodates itself with such readiness to the widely different cultural conditions which are met with throughout the country and even in the same garden. It fits snugly into and greatly adds to the appearance and beauty of many parts of the garden, both inside and out. In the conservatory it is pre-eminent for decorative purposes. For beds and bedding its praises do not need to be sung, while there is no flowering plant—save, perhaps, the *fuchsia*—which can be used with more effect in hanging baskets for indoor decoration. Its appeal is, therefore, a wide one, and no one who has experimented in the garden with these plants is likely to allow his enthusiasm to flag for very long. One of their chief attractions, undoubtedly, is the fact that they can be had in bloom almost continuously from the beginning to the end of the year.

It is at this time that one is reminded of their presence, as the tubers should now be started into growth. The actual planting can be prolonged over a period of from six to eight weeks, and it is advisable, where a long flowering period is desired, to start batches every two to three weeks. For all purposes the tubers may be started in shallow boxes filled with a compost of loam, sand and leaf-mould. Do not cover the tubers with the compost, and water very sparingly until the first signs of green appear. As the tiny stems begin to show up, the tubers call for repotting by gradual stages until they reach a pot of 7 ins. or 8 ins. in diameter, wherein they are to flower. The potting should be done moderately firmly, and the final compost should consist of loam, sand and leaf-mould, with loam in the greater proportion. A little well rotted manure can be added with beneficial results, in addition to a small amount of a liquid fertiliser. Growth then proceeds apace, and in order to allow the plants to become firmly established, the young buds may be pinched out. Feeding once or twice a week may now be necessary. Where the plants are exposed to strong sun, slight shading must be given to them, in order to prevent the scorching of the leaves. One of the most important points to be borne in mind in the greenhouse cultivation of begonias is that the atmosphere should be moist. After flowering, the tubers are gradually allowed to die down, water being withheld gradually, and finally altogether. The tubers are then lifted and stored in pots of dry soil, and placed in an airy cellar where there is no chance of frost.

Where the plants are required to furnish decorative baskets the same cultural details apply, save that once the young growths have reached 3 ins. or 4 ins. in height and appear fairly plump and sturdy, they can be transferred to the baskets. The size and vigour of the plant must govern the size of the basket. The most effective method is to obtain a medium sized basket—say, from 10 ins. to 12 ins. in diameter—and insert three tubers round the periphery in a triangular fashion. Select tubers which appear to be of the same vigour, otherwise all sense of balance will be lost. Above all, do not intermix varieties, but keep the happy proportion of one basket, one variety.

For outdoor purposes one does not need to be so particular. The tubers can be started in the boxes in March as detailed, or else held over to the following month and planted in the beds where they are to flower. If the latter method be followed, then cover the tubers with about 2 ins. of soil to guard against late frosts. When planting, a mulch of well rotted manure can be given. This acts as an additional protection, and preserves a more equable ground temperature. During the flowering season in hot and dry weather, the plants require watering at least twice a week. If properly attended to, blooms appear well into November, until finally cut down by night frost. The tubers can then be lifted and stored as in the previous case. Their neat, compact and dwarf habit, combined with just that touch of formality so necessary to lend dignity to a bedding scheme, render them eminently suited to this type of gardening. Their many colours blend extremely well when massed in beds. Moreover, it is one of the few plants that one does not need to be particular about to obtain colour groupings. They naturally harmonise like the notes of a musical chord.

Although their propagation by tubers has been fully dealt with, it will be readily understood that raising them from seed is an alternative method. The seeds should be sown in January and the seed pans shaded

religiously until germination has begun, and also kept fairly moist. The method of raising by tubers, however, will be found to be the more easy—at least, to those whose time and space is limited.

Rapid strides have been made these past few years in the raising of new varieties, and it is no easy matter to advise one what is, say, the best dozen. What may suit one may not please another. Nowadays, however, varieties can be found to suit all tastes and pockets, and it would seem invidious to single out any for special mention, were it not that a list, however arbitrary, at least serves as a guide. In pinks, one cannot go astray in selecting the Queen of the Belgians, whose blooms of a glowing pink are both large and full of substance. Others of varying shades of pink are: Lady Ann, a comparatively new sort; Hilda Langdon, one of the best introductions to the begonia world; Lady Rhodda, a frilled type; Mrs. F. C. Calthrop; Mrs. F. Cairns; and Lady Castle. Among other colours, we find such sorts as Lord Lambourne, with flowers of a shade of orange, and whose blooms are somewhat reminiscent of a camellia; Lady Cory, somewhat similar, but more of a salmon tone; and Grand Monarch, a fine variety of a warm crimson red. In whites we find the new Albatross; Nurse Cavell; Snowdrift; and Peace, of a shade of cream merging into yellow in the centre. Sufficient have been given to indicate the kind of selection that awaits the intending grower. Single varieties as well as double sorts are easily procurable; while the presence of frilled, unfilled and crested varieties caters for a wide expression of taste, so that, no matter how delicate the palate, it is almost certain to find satisfaction.

SOME SUGGESTED SHRUB GROUPINGS.

YELLOWS AND ORANGE.

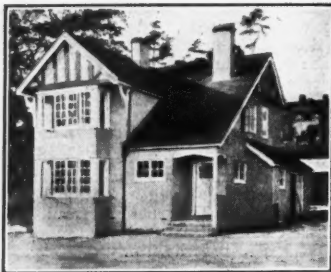
THERE is probably no group of colours that blend so easily as oranges and yellows, for, taken as a whole, they do not clash. Supposing we take the same triangle as that in a previous week's note, which, after all, may be altered in shape according to the ground at one's disposal. Nothing could be better at the apex than a fine tree of the Scotch laburnum, *L. alpinum*, and probably the ordinary form is the most satisfactory. This will set off a yellow corner during May and June. On one side a group of *Forsythia suspensa* or *F. intermedia* will give a vivid splash of golden yellow in late March and right on through April; while on the other side could be planted a clump of *Cytisus præcox* that will produce a mass of sulphur yellow blossom in May.

For a show of flower after the forsythias are past, two or three plants of *Enkianthus campanulatus* should certainly be planted in front of the former, for they will never grow as tall as the forsythia, and, in addition to their innumerable hanging bells of yellow tipped with red, the leaves turn a fine colour in the autumn. For a show in the middle, nothing could be better than a clump of *Hypericum patulum* Henryi, undoubtedly the best of all the St. John's worts and one that will go on flowering from July to October with its great saucer-shaped golden flowers. On the opposite side to the enkianthus, nothing would look finer than a bush or two of *Rhododendron campylocarpum* with its soft citron yellow bells. There are two forms, one taller-growing than the other; the bushier form would probably be best in such a situation.

Towards the foreground one cannot afford to miss a plant or two of *Potentilla fruticosa*, that invaluable shrub that is covered with sulphur-coloured flowers during the whole of late summer and right on into autumn. It is undoubtedly one of the most satisfactory of all late-flowering shrubs. Its only fault is that it is not long lived, but this is easily remedied, for it is very easily struck from cuttings. Two other shrubs might be included in the middle foreground, *Rhododendron ambiguum* with pale lemon-coloured flowers, very floriferous and one of the few species that do not object to sun, and *Hamamelis mollis*, the Chinese witch-hazel, with its crowded clusters of fragrant golden flowers that appear so early in spring. This shrub is particularly attractive in growth and, unlike its relative, *H. arborea*, never grows out of hand.

In the foreground, nothing could be better than a selection of yellow and golden helianthemums, planted where they are in full sun. They might have a few azaleas of a deeper colour planted among them to make a contrast, and perhaps a plant of the quaint and spidery *Corokia cotoneaster* at one side. For early spring groups of daffodils could be planted towards the front; and here you have a yellow corner that would show something in flower from February to October.

DURING the last few days a few of the inmates of the shrubberies at Kew Gardens have been at their best, as well as a number of early-flowering bulbs in the rock garden. It is at this time of the year that a touch of colour is appreciated in the garden, and a visit to Kew will attract those who are in doubt as to what subjects are likely to provide a bright display during winter and very early spring. The early-flowering rhododendrons have already awakened to the first touch of spring; and such species as *RR. mucronulatum*, *moupinense*, *Nobleanum* and *præcox* are showing their blossoms daringly. The first is especially fine, with its delicate gauzy flowers clustered on the brown naked shoots and exhibiting all colour gradations of pinky purple. It is probably the finest of our early-flowering shrubs. *Moupinense*, on the other hand, with its fragrant white flowers spotted with red, is apt to show frost damage too readily. The petals soon turn brown at the tips, but, if not nipped by frost, it makes a fine decorative bush. *Garrya elliptica* from California is at its best, draped with its long, graceful tassels of yellow-green male flowers, which contrast strikingly with the deep green oval leaves, a few of which get out of place and show their greyish undersurface. It is one of the most handsome of our decorative wall plants, and is harder than some would have us suppose. One strikingly handsome tree at present is *Parrotia persica*. Although the criticism that its flowers are not showy is often levelled at its head, yet when the flower buds are opening and showing deep red buttons sitting tight on the naked shoots, its beauty cannot but be apparent to everyone, especially if one sees a tree wreathed in blossom from base to apex. Catkin-bearing time has come round again, and the shrubby hazels are indeed handsome, garlanded with their long festoons of male flowers with here and there a touch of red peeping out below signifying the presence of the female catkins. *C. Jacquemontii* from the Himalayas is most striking. The catkins are long and droop gracefully, and are of a lighter green than *maxima* or *Avellana*. The shaving-brush-like catkins of *Salix cinerea* var. *Medemii* are also to be seen, coated with yellow.



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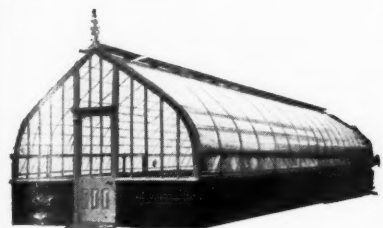
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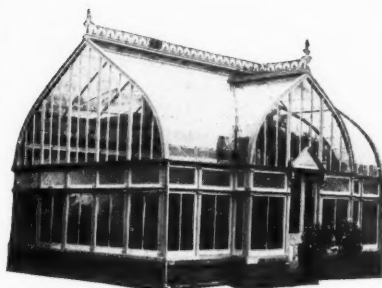
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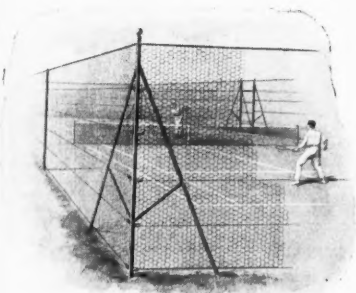


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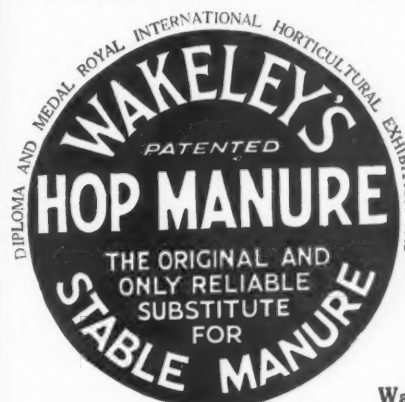
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CYCLAMEN FOR INDOOR DECORATION.

IT is not, perhaps, generally known that many of the large seed houses and nurserymen welcome visitors to their establishments at all times, more especially when they have something of interest to show; and it is only when one pays a visit to these grounds that some faint idea can be obtained of the immensity of the horticultural industry throughout the country. Of now more than ever it is especially true, since during the last five or six years rapid strides have been made in practically every phase of gardening. That our leading houses have kept pace with this increase in post-war gardening there can be no doubt. Horticultural exhibitions all over the country testify to their energies and all round capabilities.

There is probably no more striking example than the trial grounds of Messrs. Sutton and Sons of Reading, where greenhouse after greenhouse contains a full complement of cyclamens, primulas or early-flowering tulips or daffodils. The cyclamens and primulas are at their best, and the picture presented by hundreds of plants packed tightly together on the stagings of the houses almost beggars description. The cyclamen has clearly proved itself in a short time to be the pre-eminent flower for indoor decoration during the winter and early spring months. With its neat and graceful habit it is exactly fitted for table decoration, and it can now be obtained in shades and tones of the most delicate colours that will satisfy the whims of the most particular. The display at Messrs. Suttons is a brilliant one. A perfect mosaic in colour is formed on the stagings. Whites, pinks of all gradations, salmons, light and deep rose and scarlets all combine to give the most kaleidoscopic effect. As one walks round, one can, perhaps, trace through some chance seedling the parentage of a variety. It may be in the colour, the foliage, or even the habit. One begins to marvel at the wonder of it all, for here lies the secret of the joy of gardening. The varieties are so arranged that one can compare and contrast the "one again the other."

The variety which takes the eye is that known as Giant White, whose large, handsome, snow white flowers represent the acme of perfection both in size and form and pure colour. The flowers are well carried on long, erect and columnar-like stems and set well above the foliage. Of recent years the salmon and crimson shades have been introduced, and the results are shown in two excellent varieties, Giant Shell Pink and Giant Salmon Pink. These are both the result of much patient selection from stock trials, and they would seem to embody in their constitution all the good points and have left behind all the bad. The two shades blend extremely well. One other variety which is sure to attract is Firefly, as unique in its habit as it is in its colour, which is of a shade of scarlet. When seen in a pot by itself it is a dainty little personage which requires little wooing. Its excellence in every way has been recognised, and it is now being used to some extent as a parent in the raising of new varieties. The Novelty House—which might be conveniently called the Mme. Tussaud's—of Messrs. Sutton, wherein are housed all the first year seedlings, has many peculiar and also many fine things to show. One predicts a great future for one or two sorts which are there, once a sufficiency of stock has been obtained. Not a few weird monstrosities are to be seen, including one plant, reminiscent of a Chinese puzzle, which has been dubbed by a true humorist "the umbrella-flowered cyclamen."

What has been said of the cyclamen is equally true of the primulas. The visitor will find many fine varieties both old and new and in shades showing all opalescent gradations from whites, blues, mauves, pinks, to reds and crimsons. Many are the varieties from *Primula sinensis*, and the giant-flowered kinds would appear to have reached such a stage in their evolution that can hardly be bettered. The petals are large and full of substance, while the flowers sit tight on the cushions of rich green foliage which lends charm as a frame to a picture. Others, again, like *Vesuvius*, are the children of *P. stellata*, the starry form of *P. sinensis*, and show that starry eye in the centre of the flower that is so delightful in contrast. The eyeless form also calls for a word, especially *Giant White Star* and *Symmetry*. The former, when seen in the mass, has the appearance of gently falling snow. These appear to combine the form and substance of the *sinensis* type with the grace and charm of the star. And so the list could be added to; but the joy of reading is infinitely less than that of seeing, and a day visiting the grounds of one of our leading seedhouses or nurserymen can, indeed, be well spent. Apart altogether from the enjoyment derived, one learns much by going round looking at plants, and those at Reading stand as an object lesson in good culture to all lovers of flowers.

A NUTTERY.

ON many estates and in some gardens, there are often odd pieces of land which are neglected and not put to any good use. In such places as an irregular corner of a meadow where grass-land joins thin woodland, in a corner of the copse, or on a portion of the orchard or wild garden, why not make a nuttery? After it is once established the trouble and cost of upkeep are trifling, but the result is both beautiful and profitable. The ground can be carpeted with bulbs, anemones, polyanthus, crocuses or bluebells and these, dotted spasmodically about in drifts and natural groupings, give a delightful effect in the spring, when their blooms can be seen beneath the nut trees, which then have countless catkins dangling from their leafless branches. A task such as this should be undertaken during spare moments; it is a mistake to wait until just before planting time in early autumn. At that period there is usually such a rush of work on hand that the more important items are attended to and the preparation of the nuttery is left until it is too late to plant the trees. But, if the site is marked off now, fenced in if necessary, and by degrees cleared of weeds and roots and deeply dug, it will be ready in plenty of time without any routine work being left undone.

Neither cobnuts nor filberts are fastidious as to soils; to ensure success all that is needed is care in pruning in the initial stages of growth. Nuts must be fully exposed to light and air in order to succeed well; it is for this reason that hedges of nuts hardly ever bear heavy crops, as the bushes are a thicket of growth and neither light nor air can penetrate through the overcrowded mass of branches. Young trees raised from layers obtained from a true stock should be firmly planted at a distance of 10ft. to 15ft. apart. The young trees when received each have a small head borne on clear stem of 1ft. to 2ft. in length and from this a cup-shaped bush formed from about twelve main branches should be gradually built up. The chief aims are to keep the centre of the trees quite open and to prevent sucker growth. Small twiggy growths should be encouraged and strong lateral growths cut close back.

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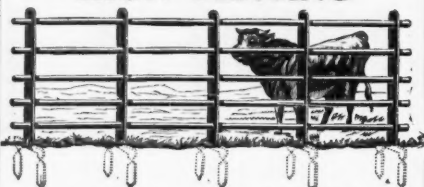
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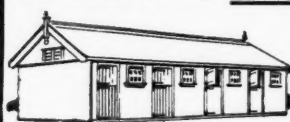
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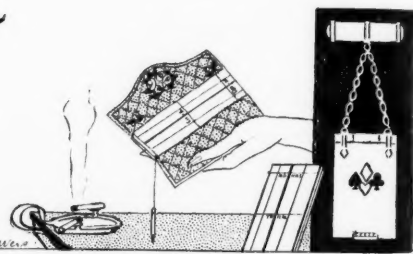
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HOW did the world contrive to exist, one is tempted at times to ask, before Auction Bridge came into vogue? From a game, this has grown into a serious pursuit. A truly solemn function is a rubber nowadays, and one that, for the time being, shuts out all extraneous matters. A small green-covered table, two packs of cards and four markers constitute a world outside which nothing exists.

Thus, like golf, bridge is often a wonderful panacea for mundane troubles and trials; the concentration demanded from all players, good, bad and indifferent, relieves the tension of life. It switches the mind off on to a single line of thought, and is, consequently, to many temperaments, peculiarly soothing and restful.

Added to which, it has the fascination of a game that is never really plumbed to its depths, with, too, just a sufficient element of chance to keep the gambling instinct alive. Every hand that is picked up brings a thrill, even a bad hand, judged from a scoring point—depressing, this, perhaps, to the inexperienced, but the playing of a poor hand arouses all the fighting spirit in the expert.

There is certainly no game of its kind that brings out character more than bridge. There is, for instance, the selfish player: *à propos* of whom, I heard a delightful story the other day, of four men who played for several hours. At the end of the evening one rose up and addressed a peculiarly selfish player thus: "You play a good game, but you ought to play by yourself!"

WHERE DRESS COMES IN.

La Mode, the most pushing and persistent of jades, very early in the proceedings decided where she could make herself

felt in regard to bridge, and is always busy with bridge coatees, house frocks and tea-gowns. Afternoon bridge parties, both at home and at clubs, are recognised social events. In fact, they may be said to over-top every other form of passing away the time, pleasantly and sometimes profitably, and dresses, coats and hats are frequently ordered with them in view.

Many a coveted sleeve or pretty sleeve trimming is relinquished because it would get in the way. There is also the consideration whether one will be too hot or too cold, at one moment possibly sitting with one's back to a roaring fire, the next move placed in a cutting draught. Hence the immense and practical service of the loose little bridge coat.

This is so easily slipped on and off, and is, moreover, far neater and more secure than is a shawl, scarf or fur. As a



This charming bridge coatee, so easily slipped on and off, is designed for some bright-coloured velvet-embossed ninon. It is trimmed with satin to tone in the form of bands and a corrugated ruche.



A soft chiffon taffetas creates a useful evening toilette for bridge or dancing. It would look equally well in black or a fané colour, the trimming comprising scalloped bands of a fancy ninon and velvet straps.

general principle, perhaps, it is wise to err on the side of being too lightly rather than too warmly attired; though, naturally, the ideal position is to know exactly the kind of atmospheric conditions likely to be encountered.

Clubs, as a rule, are able to keep a more even temperature than is possible in a private house, though the constant cigarette smoking is apt to render the most perfect auspices stuffy and airless—a pity, since brains seldom work at their best in that.

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So long as a coatee does not absolutely quarrel with the gown it accompanies, nothing is said; and with the ubiquitous and eternally useful black frock a gay little coat appeals enormously.

The original design offered is for velvet embossed ninon, procurable in any of the *fané* colours now in vogue. It is trimmed with bands of satin and one of the new corrugated ruches. The sleeves are artistic and at the same time quite practical, since they can be clipped close to the wrist and again at the base of the bell if desired.

Some clever successes have been seen in bridge coats made out of these singularly useless scarves friends so often bestow after a sojourn in the East. These are nearly always either of beautiful colouring or else embroidered, and frequently both, and, carefully manoeuvred, fashion really charming coatees.

For a hostess in her own house, there are specially devised frocks, more or less on the lines of a tea-gown, but not too *négligée*. In these the long loose coat plays a prominent part, the whole affair, both slip and coat, being as modishly short as the wearer decrees.

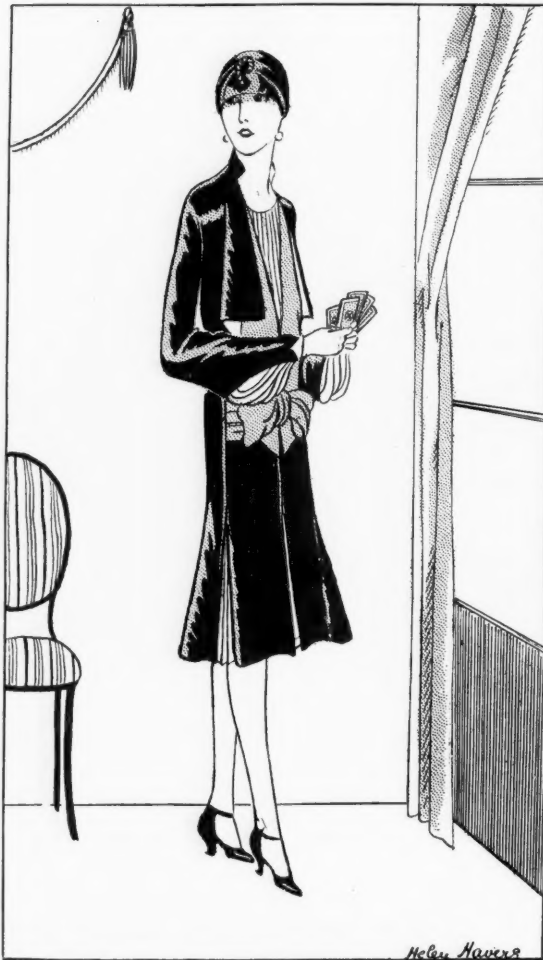
Anything in the semblance of a train is considered out of place in these days; but there is, nevertheless, a certain reception air about such confections that at once serves to distinguish a hostess from her guests.

BLACK AND CHINESE YELLOW.

It is the exception rather than the rule to remove the hat at afternoon gatherings, albeit in these days of neat shingled heads it would be a perfectly simple matter, and in some cases a real relief. These small unwritten conventions, however, have a way of being observed.

In the original design pictured on this page, our artist shows an effective little visitor's frock carried out in black satin *beauté*, a satin that neither rubs nor shines easily, and is also delightfully cool and light of weight.

The model selected is smart and serviceable, and reveals the long approved moulded figure, with a flow at the hem of the still abbreviated skirt. This frock is further rendered original by



Above you see a smart afternoon-visiting bridge frock, carried out in black satin *beauté*. This is worn over a slip of pleated vellum-tinted Georgette and is finished by a sash and under revers of Chinese yellow faille.

being worn over a slip petticoat of pleated vellum-tinted Georgette, that just reveals itself in front and at the sides where the skirt is slit up. No godets, only a moderate flare, and withal plenty of ease for movement, mark it as of the moment.

But the *tour de force* of the scheme is the fascinating touch imparted by a sash and under revers of Chinese yellow faille. The sleeves, fitting the wrist, are again slit up at the back, leaving a hiatus that is filled in by a *bouffant* of the Georgette. A quite small turban toque of black satin adds a crowning touch, the folds caught in front by an interrogation mark in diamonds.

REVIVAL OF TAFFETAS.

There is significance in the recent favour bestowed on taffetas. It is a revival that, in the opinion of a good many, presages a good deal. And, although the quality used is of the soft, non-rustling character, this is said, nevertheless, to hint the possibility of the picture frock. This will not necessarily be of the long *bouffant* type, for plans are afloat for a quite new style of picture frock, one not so easily plagiarised as the panniered affair, with its short, close-fitting bodice.

Meanwhile, models are making their appearance in taffetas arranged on more familiar lines, in which ruches, scalloped bands and short sling capes represent fresh features.

An evening frock that a wearer could dance or play bridge in and find an all-round useful possession forms the subject of the third sketch. Fashioned of taffetas, it is a model that would

appeal persuasively in the new fondant pink, another of those delicious half-tones that are so obligingly becoming, with touches of a fancy ninon. A deeper tone of velvet is used for the narrow bands ornamenting the bodice and defining the hips.

It is a model, moreover, that would make up with much distinction in black taffetas and black velvet. And there is nothing more desirable and satisfying than a really *chic* black frock. It is always the biggest trump card of the great *couturières*.

L. M. M.

FROM A WOMAN'S NOTEBOOK

READY-TO-WEAR DRESSES FOR THE SPRING.

Few strollers down the newly-built Regent Street fail to stop and gaze their fill at the windows of Liberty and Co.'s establishment. From the other point of view "Libertys" always has been, and always will be, a landmark. The materials, the colourings and their singularly beautiful and artistic sense of dress, hold an attraction all their own, an individualism that is carried down to the least expensive fabrics, such, for example, as Yoru Crape. In this delightful cotton weave, ideal for spring and summer wear, there are no fewer than fourteen colours. It can be bought by the yard or in tastefully designed and perfectly made ready-to-wear frocks. Models are stocked in three sizes and priced, one and all, at only 42s.

As behoves a washing stuff they are simple in line, some trimmed with cuffs and collar of hand-printed silk, others with embroideries in flax thread. Nor has there been overlooked the prevailing fashion of pleats in the skirts. In fact they are exceedingly dainty and charming frocks, cool, comfortable and practical. To the country woman these dresses are bound to make a great appeal. They are just what she wants for wear, week in and week out, when the weather gets warm.

On application, Messrs. Liberty are pleased to send an illustrated folder giving three of the designs to which is attached the range of colours.

A PURSUIT WITH MONEY IN IT.

A friendly discussion, at which I was present, arose the other day on the number of private dressmakers' establishments that have been

opened during the past few years by society women. The list, composed off hand, reached such dimensions that we all paused to ask breathlessly how the majority could possibly last.

The plea that these houses employ labour is an argument in their favour that one would hesitate to protest against. And it was generally agreed that many of these hitherto pleasure-loving women take their businesses very seriously, arriving early and staying late. Nevertheless, they cannot go on multiplying and all make their businesses a paying proposition. Those women who feel, probably from *ennui*, that they must work, and the many young girls, alas! who, well educated, have to do so to relieve the strained family exchequer—should really be on the look-out for some more original and lucrative venture than the overstocked *couturière* market.

Hairdressing and beauty culture are certainly two of the most important essentials to a well dressed appearance to-day. And I have it direct from that great authority, M. Gaston Boudou, the principal of Emile's, Conduit Street and Paris, that the demand for capable assistants—note the adjective, it is most important—far exceeds the supply.

Now this is a remarkable and most impressive statement, one, moreover, that a very little investigation will be found to substantiate. Go where you will, to small or large towns, even country places, the seaside, on the big liners, anywhere, everywhere, the expert trained woman hairdresser is always in request. She can always command a post and a paying one. And if she can combine beauty culture with hairdressing,

her value goes up appreciably. In addition to which she is completely equipped to open up an establishment of her own for which no serious amount of capital is required.

Naturally, the Government action in stopping foreign labour from entering into the country has tightened up this particular situation very considerably. In fact, it has provided the direct incentive for the opening up of the Gallia Institute, 26, Albemarle Street, the principal of which is M. Boudou.

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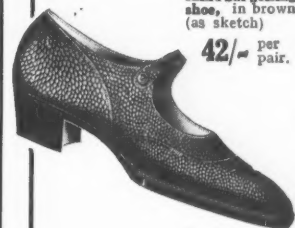
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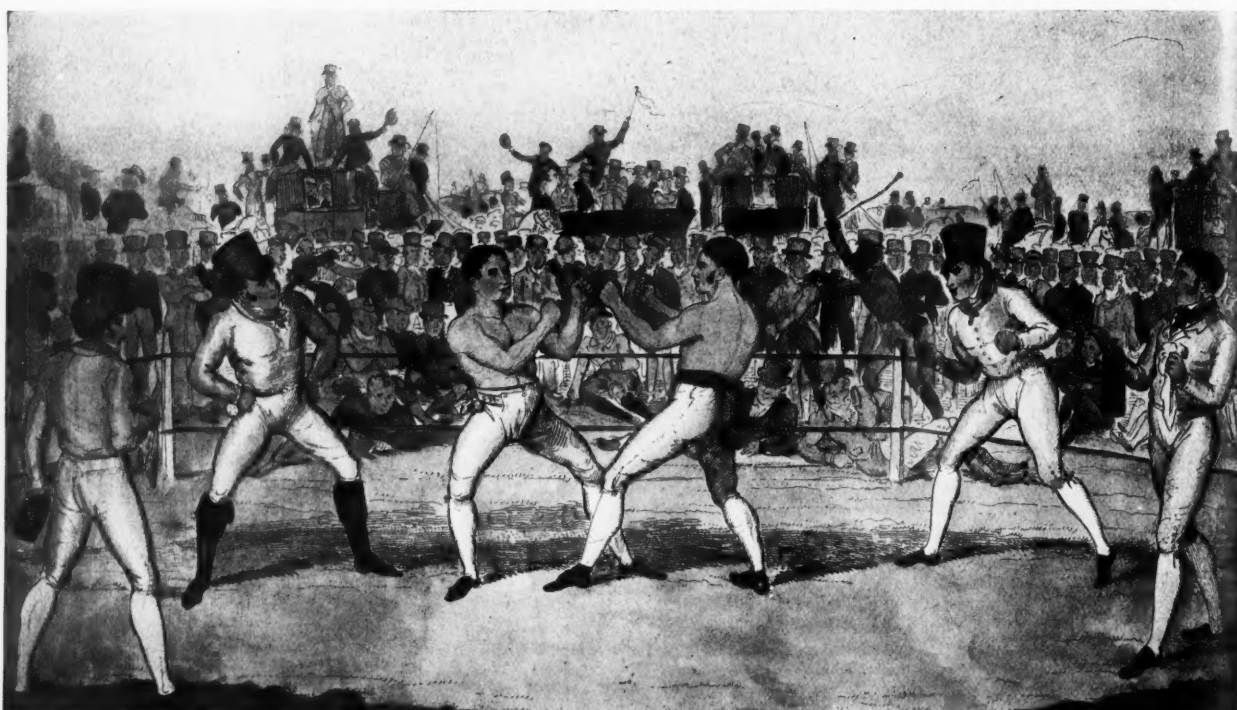
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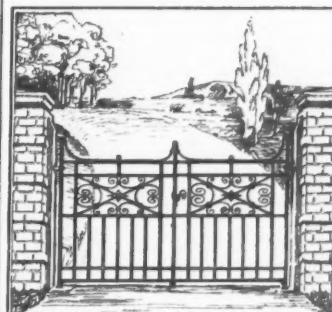
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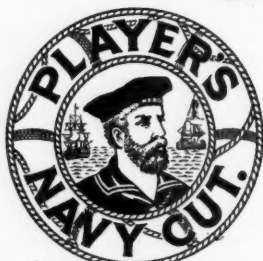
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